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Proceedings of the Govt of H.H.
The Maharaja of Mysore

1) Continuation & Completion of
June 1917. fr. Pg No. 9 of General &
Revenue Dept (District Conference) of
Part - II.
2) July 1917
3) August 1917
4) September 1917 ..... to be contd/-

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Proceedings

OF THE

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

JUNE 1917

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1917

No. R. 12486-9—L. R. 12-16-170, DATED 18TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. R. H. O. C. 509, dated 27th April 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting a report of the proceedings of the Tumkur District Conference held on the 12 March 1917, and of the Taluk Conferences in the said district held in 1916-17.

* Printed as annexure.

Order No. R. 12486-9—L. R. 12-16-170, dated 18th June 1917.

Recorded.

The thanks of Government may be conveyed by the Deputy Commissioner to the several gentlemen, official and non-official, who contributed to the success of the Conference by their co-operation and assistance.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12486-9—L. R. 12-16-170, DATED 18TH JUNE 1917.

Annexure.

REPORT OF DISTRICT AND TALUK CONFERENCES FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

1. *General.*—In accordance with Government Order No. 5650-699—10-14-211, dated 5th December 1916, a District Conference was organized at Tumkur on 12th March 1917.

2. Instructions had been issued to all the taluks with regard to the selection of delegates and to the discussion of subjects at the Conference. The total number of delegates present representing several bodies and interests was 217 distributed as noted in the margin.

1. District Board.
2. Do Committee.
3. Unions.
4. Taluk Panchayets.
5. Progress Committee Members
6. Major Municipalities.
7. Minor do
8. Representative Assembly Members.

3. The proceedings were opened at 12 noon by the Deputy Commissioner as President of the Conference, when the object of the Conference and the work that was expected of the delegates were clearly explained to them both in English and in Kannada. (*Vide* copy of the speech.)

4. After the opening of the Conference, a report about the work of the District Economic Conference, Village Improvement Scheme, and Minor Tanks Restoration for the preceding year was read by the District Economic Superintendent and the consideration of the major and minor wants was taken up.

5. A list of such wants which had been prepared beforehand was read out and suggestions invited for additions and deletions and the statement of wants finally adopted by the Conference has been forwarded to Government with this office D. O. No. 63, dated 31st March 1917. Some of these wants have been specially assigned to the Deputy Commissioner for immediate attention and the Sub-Division Officers also have been allotted, certain items of work as noted in the statement. The rest of the subjects have been distributed to the several taluks to be worked out within the allotted time.

6. *Discussion of Subjects.*—The subjects which were forwarded by the taluks had to be scrutinized, some of these having been dealt with already in Taluk Conferences. The total number of subjects thus selected for discussion was 43. In addition to these nine more subjects were taken up for discussion at the Conference and the most important ones will be treated below:—

Relationship between the inamdars and their tenants.—(*a*) The much vexed question of the relationship between the inamdars and their tenants was taken up first. After some discussion the subject was referred to a Special Committee which consisted of inamdars and tenants holding lands in inam villages presided over by Mr. H. V. Ramaswamayya, Gubbi Sub-Division Officer. After a full discussion of the subject the Committee submitted its resolutions on the several issues raised in the controversy. A report in this connection has already been submitted to Government in R. H. O. C. 759, dated 15th March 1917.

Improvements of cultivation under Boranakanve and Mavathur tanks.—(*b*) The subject of the improvement of cultivation under Boranakanave and Mavathur tanks was next taken up.

Boranakanave, though originally designed for a catchment of 8,600 units does not get more than 1,300 units even in the years of good rainfall and the problem was how to improve its catchment. The Executive Engineer was also consulted in the matter and it was finally resolved that the feeder channels of the tank should be improved. This has been included in the list of major wants proposed for the ensuing year.

As for improving the cultivation under Mavathur tank it was brought to the notice of the Conference that another extent of 1,000 acres might be brought under cultivation in addition to 1,800 acres already under the plough. In order to bring the full area available under cultivation it has been suggested that concessions should be shown for payment of contribution by instalments and that the holders should be induced to cultivate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land with sugar-cane.

The tank at present is supplying lands situated in 14 villages belonging to three different taluks, and this has been found to be beset with difficulties in carrying out any general policy which may be laid down for the improvement of the cultivation under the tank. To obviate this it has been resolved to convert all these 14 villages into a hobli and brought under one administration. The exercise of jurisdiction of three different taluks over the lands comprised in the Achkat acts prejudicially to the expansion of cultivation.

7. *Model Villages.*—The proposition of Mr. Ramaswami Iyer of Amrithur that one hobli in each taluk may be converted into a model one was also considered. After some discussion it was resolved that one important village in each hobli be selected for a model village, in order that it may serve as an object lesson to surrounding villages.

8 *Formation of a Fund for the District Committee*—The next proposition of importance was the consideration of the question of formation of a fund of not less than Rs. 10,000

for the District Committee. The proposition was moved by Mr. H. Venkataramiah and after consideration of the *pros* and *cons* of the subject the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That it is highly necessary to have a fund of not less than Rs. 10,000.

(2) That the toll now levied at the rate of 2 annas per head of cattle during cattle fairs may be raised to annas 3 and ½ of the total collection in the district under this head may be contributed to this fund. It was suggested that an establishment costing not more than Rs. 100 may be entertained for this purpose.

(3) That contributions both from Taluk and Town Progress Committees and Village Committees be also levied.

9. *Other Propositions.*—The other propositions which related to the improvement of agricultural stock, cocoanut cultivation, extending the jurisdiction of the Village Munsiff's Court and prevention of street begging were considered and disposed of.

10. *A Legislature about half a day's work.*—Regarding the question of legislating about half a day's work every week, the consensus of opinion was that unless some penalty is imposed for non-compliance with the requisition it is not possible to carry on the work with any amount of satisfaction. It was finally decided that this question may be considered along with the introduction of Local Self-Government into villages under the scheme recently sanctioned by Government.

11. *A List of works undertaken.*—A list of works undertaken by the members at the time of Taluk Conferences had been prepared for the purpose of seeing that these items of work undertaken are completed within the time allotted to them. The list was read out for the information of the members and will be distributed to the taluks to see that the works are duly executed within the time mentioned therein.

LECTURES.

12. *Civic and Social Activities.*—Messrs. Changaiyachetty and Subbaiya who kindly responded to the invitation of the Committee were present on the occasion and addressed the members on civic and social activities and fruit culture respectively.

A Committee for developing civic and social activities was formed at the District Headquarters and it was resolved that Taluk Committees should be appointed for Co-operating with the Central Committee of the District and a definite line of action suggested for these committees.

13. *Local-Self Government.*—Mr. C. Seshadri Iyengar delivered an interesting address on local-Self Government to the delgeates present.

14. *Distribution of Certificates to Gentlemen who did Meritorious Works.*—Opportunity was taken at the time of the Conference to distribute the certificates granted by Government and the Deputy Commissioner to several gentlemen for meritorious work done in connection with the Economic Conference and Village Improvement Scheme. The work done by the holder of the certificate was read out and the certificate granted. This has created an incentive in others for doing further good work in these branches.

14. The total amount of receipts as contributions from several bodies aggregated to Rs. 550 and the amount of expenditure under several heads was Rs. 504-11-1, leaving a small balance of Rs. 45-4-11. The whole of the amount was placed at the disposal of the Managing Committee which administered the funds according to the requirements of the occasion. The following two days were occupied with Educational Conference, Co-operative Conference and Agricultural demonstrations. These meetings were all well attended and may prove an incentive to greater development. The Managing Committee deserve hearty congratulation for the great success of this year's District Conference.

16. *Taluk Conferences.*—Conferences were organized in all the taluks, except Maddagiri, where it could not be held on account of the prevalence of plague in the town. Instructions were issued to all the Amildars as to the procedure to be followed in the selection and discussion of subjects at the Conference.

Reports as to the work done in the taluks during the previous year in connection with all the activities such as Village Improvement Scheme, Economic Conference, etc., was read out to the delegates and the discussion of subjects afterwards was taken up. Orders wherever possible were passed then and there and subjects about which further information was found necessary were referred to several departments for furnishing information for the passing of final orders. It has thus been found possible to dispose of 345 subjects out of a total number of 513 subjects brought up for consideration. The subjects discussed referred to matters of local and general interest and the general sense of the meeting used to be taken in all cases where there was a free discussion on any important question.

I am glad to bring to the notice of Government that all the dicussions have been marked with moderation and a sufficient degree of intelligence and the members have no

doubt begun to realise the values of such Conferences. These tend to develop organized presentation by the people on one hand and to a speedy disposal of these by Government on the other hand, thus, bringing the official and non-official into closer contact.

17. *Agricultural Demonstrations.*—Agricultural demonstrations were held in the places noted in the margin and a cocoanut show was also organized in Tiptur on the occasion of the Conference, in order to give impetus to the expansion of cocoanut cultivation in the district. The Agricultural Department very kindly co-operated with the local authorities for making these demonstrations a success.

1. Tumkur.
2 Chiknayakanhalli.

18. One particular feature of this year's Taluk Conferences consists in preparing a list of items of work which might be undertaken by the delegates and requesting them to choose one or more items out of the list so prepared. The members were asked to mention the period within which the item or the items of work undertaken by them might be completed and in this manner 195 delegates have promised to complete the work or works undertaken by them before the next Conference. A complete list of the promises made is printed with the object of distributing it to all the Amildars and the Members of the Conference in order to see that the works undertaken are completed within the time allotted to them. A copy of this is herein enclosed for your kind perusal.

19. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in recording that this year's conferences were a success and this was due to the hearty co-operation of the official and non-official gentlemen of the district.

K CHANDY,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. R. 12482-5—L. R. 12-16-169, DATED 18TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 229, dated 13th April 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Committee, Bangalore District, submitting a * report of the proceedings of the Bangalore District Conference held on 28th March 1917, in Janopakari Doddanna Hall, Bangalore City, together with a list of major and minor wants of the district and the President's opening speech at the Conference, and stating that with the District Conference and in continuation thereof Agricultural, Co-operative and Educational Conferences were also held.

* Printed as annexure.

Order No. R. 12482-5—L. R. 12-16-169, dated 18th June 1917.

Recorded with satisfaction. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to convey the thanks of Government to the several gentlemen who contributed to the success of the Conference by their co-operation and assistance.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12482-5 - L. R. 12-16-169, dated 18th June 1917.

Annexure.

Letter No. C. 229, dated 13th April 1917, from Muhammed Zahiruddin Meer, Esq., B.A., President, District Committee, Bangalore District, to B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to report for the information of Government that in accordance with Government Order No. R. 5650 699—L. R. 10-14-211, dated 5th December 1916, the Bangalore District Conference was held on the 28th March 1917, in Janopakari Doddanna Hall after all the Taluk Conferences had been held during December 1916 and February 1917.

2. As delegates of the District Conference, all the members of the District Economic Conference Committee and the District Board, all Representative Assembly Members of the District, all non-official members of the Taluk Progress Committees and the Taluk Boards, three Councillors from the City Municipality, two members from each of the regulated Municipalities and one member from each of the non-regulated Municipalities, one member from each Union and Taluk Panchayet and all the Village Munsiffs, were invited to attend. There were about 150 such delegates in all present during the Conference. All the Amildars and District Officers and the important officers and other citizens of Bangalore were also invited to attend the Conference.

3. The Conference was opened by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., at 12 noon with an introductory speech, a copy of which is herein enclosed. The work done during the Conference was as follows:—

(1) The Secretary of the District Committee read in Kanarese a report on the work done by the District Committee since its formation in October 1911 and on the work done by the Taluk Progress Committees in the matter of Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce and Village Improvement.

(2) Subjects for discussion were taken up next and the question about the Survey and Settlement of Inam villages referred to the Conference by Government for opinion was discussed at great length. Local grievances and measures for their redress were next considered.

(3) The major and minor wants of the district were then taken up and their remedies were discussed and a list of them was prepared.

(4) The following lectures were delivered in Kanarese:—

(*a*) "Home Industries" by Mr. G. Subbasamier, B.A.

(*b*) "Some impressions of Japan" by Mr. R. Anantasubramanyam Iyer, B.A., B.L.

(*c*) "Business Habits in England" by Mr. K. H. Ramiah, B.A., Bar.-at-law.

(*d*) "Sanitation" by Mr. R. Subba Rao, M.B.C.M.

4. The District Conference lasted from 12 noon to 6-30 P.M. with an interval of half an hour and was concluded by the speech of the Deputy Commissioner in Kanarese narrating in brief the results attained and pointing out directions in which our efforts have to be made in future.

5. A list showing the major and minor wants as adopted by the Conference and a list of proposals made for the developments of the district are herein enclosed.

6. With the District Conference and in continuation thereof, an Agricultural Conference, a Co-operative Conference and an Educational Conference had been arranged and were also held. On the morning of the 29th March 1917, the Educational Exhibition was opened by Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, M.A., F.R.A.S. The collection of exhibits was very good and the Ladies' Section was most interesting.

7. The Agricultural Conference was held on the 29th March from 12 noon till evening and was presided over by Dr. L. C. Coleman. A report in Kanarese on the work done in the district during the year and the programme of work for the coming year was read by Mr. A. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, M.A., N.D.D., etc.

The following gentlemen addressed the audience on the results of improved agricultural methods carried out by them:—

(*a*) One Byregowda of Hoskote on "The use of the Disc Harrow."

(*b*) Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, on "Improved implements."

(*c*) Mr. R. Guruva Reddi, on "Threshing machines."

(*d*) Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, on "Improved methods of jaggory boiling" and "Single seedling transplanting of paddy, etc."

(*e*) Mr. Yelekrishnappa of Devanhalli on "Oil cake manure, green manure and improved cattle sheds."

(*f*) Mr. Varadachar of Honganur, on "Purchase of oil cake manure" through his Co-operative Society and "Improved methods of jaggory boiling."

(*g*) Mr. Hanumantha Rao of Devanhalli on "Single seedling transplantations of paddy."

(*h*) Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao of Vartur, on "Improved ploughs and seed selection of ragi."

(*i*) Mr. Manasetti of Sonnenahalli on "Threshing ragi by threshing machines."

Agricultural subjects including the special needs of the district were also discussed and difficulties were cleared by explanations given by the Departmental officers.

8. The following lectures were then delivered in Kanarese by—

(*a*) Mr. N Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., on "Sericulture."

(*b*) Mr. M. Subbayya, B.A., on "Fruit Culture."

(*c*) Mr. A. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, M.A., etc., on "Cultivation of Indigo."

(*d*) Mr. K. H. Ramiah, B.A., Bar.-at-law, on "The methods to improve the condition of raiyats."

9. The next important item of practical work done at the Conference was the formation of an Agricultural Association for improving the Agricultural condition. A Committee of Management was organised with the Deputy Commissioner as President and Messrs. B. Venkatanaranappa, M.A., and M. Subbayya, B.A., as Secretaries. It was resolved that Agricultural Associations be started in each taluk as branches of the District Association and that every effort should be made to give an impetus to improve agriculture. Sixty-five gentlemen were registered as members of the District Agricultural Association.

10. Improved agricultural implements were exhibited in a special hall, and their uses were explained to the public by the District Inspector of Agriculture.

11. *Co-operative Conference.*—On the morning of the 30th March, the Co-operative Conference was held under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Registrar of Co-operative Societies. After the opening speech of the President, Mr. Venkataramayya, Inspector of Co-opervative Societies, read a report on the progress made by the co-operative movement in the district. Reports on the progress made by some of the Co-operative Societies were then read, and a lecture on the benefits of Co-operative Societies and the extent of capital of Co-operative Banks in the Western countries was delivered by Mr. K. H. Ramiah, B.A., Bar.-at-law. This was followed by discussions on the following subjects —

(1) Duties of the Panchayet and Office bearers of Societies and the necessity for their training.

(2) Encouragement of deposits including childern's deposits in Co-operative Societies.

(3) Principles on which bonus and cash credits may be granted to Primary Societies.

(4) The Provincial Co-operative Bank and its advantages.

(5) State aid to Co-operative Societies.

(6) Co-operation and Agriculture.

(7) Survey of indebtedness of members of Co-operative Societies.

(8) Increasing the earning power of members of Societies.

(9) List of places where fresh Societies may be formed.

At the end, the President gave an interesting speech and brought the proceedings to a close.

12. *Educational Conference.*—The Educational Conference was held from 3 to 7 P. M. on the 30th March 1917, and was presided over by Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., Inspector-General of Education, who was welcomed by Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao, Head Master of the London Mission High School. A report in Kanarese on the progress of Education in the district was read by Mr. H. N. Venkataramaniah, B.A., District Inspector of Education. Mr. K. Krishna Rao then read a paper in Kanarese on the progress of compulsory education in Mysore, and Mr. Muhammed Beg read a report on the progress of Muhamedan Education. Mr. N. Venkatesa Iyengar read a paper in Kanarese on "Meteorology" and Messrs. K. H. Ramiah and M. Subbayya spoke on the education of Vokkaligars. A number of subjects were then discussed, and the President brought these discussions to a close by his speech in Kanarese which dwelt on the necessity of education, the results attained and the measures to be adopted in future.

13. *Conclusion.*—At the close of these proceedings, the Deputy Commissioner addressed the audience in Kanarese on the work done in these Conferences and the attempts that are to be made in matters relating to education, agriculture, industries and commerce to improve further the condition of the district as a whole. The proceedings during these Conferences were mostly in Kanarese, and the delegates took a lively interest in listening to the lectures and in discussing the subjects placed before them. This is the first Conference that has been held in this district since the inauguration of the Economic Conference, and it has stirred up the activities of the people and has been of considerable educational value.

Inspection of Taluk and Sub-Division Offices.

R. 12942-50—L. R. 524-16-1, DATED 26TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Paragraph 23 of Government Order No. R. 7922-69—L. R. 229-16-3, dated 31st January 1917, reviewing the Report of the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1915-16, regarding the periodical and surprise inspection of Taluk Offices by supervising officers.

2. Observations made by the Second Member of Council in his Inspection and Tour Notes regarding the inspection of Taluk and Sub-Divison Offices by the higher Revenue Officers.

Order No. R. 12942-50—L. R. 524-16-1, dated 26th June 1917.

The inspection work of the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners should be regulated by definite rules in future as follows. Every Taluk Office should be inspected by the Deputy Commissioners at least once in two years and every Sub-Division Office once a year. The Assistant Commissioners should be directed to inspect the Taluk Offices in their Sub-Divisions once a year and the Deputy Commissioners should review these inspection reports and submit copies of the same to the Revenue Commissioner, and Government for information.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

District Conference, Kolar District.

No. R. 13228-30—L. R. 12-16-187, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 3103, dated 1st June 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, Kolar District Committee, submitting a brief report * of the first Kolar District Conference held on the 16th April 1917, and the two successive days in the Mission Hall at Kolar and of the fourth District Agri-Industrial and Educational Exhibition and Cattle and Poultry Show held at the same time.

* Printed as annexure.

Order No. R. 13228-30—L. R. 12-16-187, dated 30th June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of Government will be conveyed by the Deputy Commissioner to the several gentlemen, both official and non-official, who contributed to the success of the Conference, etc., by their co-operation and assistance.

3. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner is invited to paragraphs 2 (1) and (7) of Government Order No. R. 5650-699—L. R. 10-14-211, dated 5th December 1916, requiring the holding of such conferences usually before the end of February and the submission of the report of proceedings within a month of the close of the Conference.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.

Exd.—C.R.

No. R. 13228-30—L. R. 12-16-187, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

Letter No. 3103, dated, Kolar 1st – 5th June 1917, from P. F. Bowring, Esq., J. P., Deputy Commissioner and President, Kolar District Committee, to B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Offg. Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.

In pursuance of Government Order No. 5650-699—L. R. 10-14-211, dated the 5th December 1916, laying down certain instructions for holding District and Taluk Conferences, I have the honor to state that the First Kolar District Conference was held on the 16th of April last and the two successive days. Prior to this, all the taluks had held their Conferences, except Chintamani, though not before February 1917, as directed in Government Proceedings referred to above, due to the prevalence of plague, as already reported in my letter No. 1259, dated 12th December 1916.

2. The Conference was held in the Mission Hall, very kindly lent by Rev. Mr. Hollister, and Heads of Departments were requested to preside over the deliberations of the several sections of the Economic Conference. As Dr. Coleman, owing to other engagements, was unable to preside over the Agricultural Section, Mr. A. K. Yegna Narayana Iyer conducted the proceedings. Messrs. M. A. Narayana Iyengar and Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao presided over the Co-operative Societies' and Educational Conferences respectively. The Conference was well attended by the members of the District Economic Committee, the District and Taluk Boards, the Dasara Representative Assembly Members and other bodies, leading merchants, raiyats and inamdars.

3. Messrs. P. G. D'Souza, Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, Signor Washington Mari, Director of Sericulture, K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Inspector-General of Police and V. Subrahmanya Iyer, Secretary, Education Committee, were visitors from outside the district.

4. A copy of the Programme of events (printed) and three copies of the details of work carried out on each day are herein enclosed for perusal.

5. Owing to plague, the town of Kolar had been evacuated for six months prior to the date of holding the Conference and it began to be reoccupied just a week before. It is believed that this accounts for the poor attendance of raiyats from the taluks for the Agricultural Conference on the first day. On the other two days, there was a large attendance comprising of school masters, merchants and delegates from the Co-operative Societies of the district.

6. A brief report of the progress made in the economic condition of the people of the district, during the last three years, was placed before the Conference. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

7. The major and minor wants of the district and of the taluks sent by the several Chairmen of the Taluk Progress Committees, came up for discussion before the Conference, in which the Amildars, the Sub-Division Officers, the Executive Engineer, the Educational Officers and representatives of the people took a lively interest. A list of these subjects showing their disposal is hereto annexed. (Appendix B.)

8. A series of lectures on various subjects (*vide* Appendix C) were delivered.

9. The local wants and needs under each section were discussed and disposed of by the Officers concerned to the satisfaction of the audience.

10. These Conferences were on the whole effective in serving as a medium between the Government servants and the people, where they had an opportunity of exchanging views and bringing about healthy co-operation for the accomplishment of their work.

11. The important feature of the second day's proceedings was the examination of the progress made in each taluk, under the special schemes, such as, Economic Conference, Village Improvement, Tank Panchayet, Village Courts and the like. Detailed reports had been called for from the taluks, containing statistical information to testify to the tangible results achieved. These were placed before the Conference and discussed.

12. The question of rights and liabilities of inamdars and their tenants was brought up before the Conference on the afternoon of the third day. Selected inamdars and tenants and other members of the Conference met and a lively discussion took place. The resolutions passed in this connection have already been forwarded to the Government, with this Office No. Ref. H. C. 1348, dated 20th April 1917.

13. I may add that the scheme of holding periodical Conferences on the lines suggested by Government is very interesting.

14. *Exhibition.*—The opportunity was availed of to hold the Fourth District Agricultural-Industrial and Educational Exhibition for the purpose of gauging the progress made by the people in their material prosperity. This was held in the Government High School buildings, kindly lent by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore. Due publicity could not be given early as it was feared it could not be held this year on account of plague in the town. However, the disease abated towards the middle of March 1917, and completely subsided by the end of that month. The question of holding the exhibition was then

seriously discussed and it was decided to hold it. There was only a fortnight left, and arrangements had to be rushed through. The Exhibition was confined to the economic products of the Kolar District, but with a view to afford facilities to the public for a comparison of their development with that of the other parts of the State, the Departments of Agriculture and of Industries, the Home Industries Institute, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Central Jail and other institutions were requested to exhibit their wares for the edification of the people and they readily responded by sending very fine exhibits. Mr. Kongadiappa, of the Industrial School at Dodballapur, very opportunely sent several exhibits of a high order.

15. The Inspector-General of Education was kind enough to spare the British Exhibits for the Education Court, where the exhibits of the Educational Institutions of this district were also exposed.

16. The Health Section managed by the District Medical Officer contained useful articles of the Department and the Health Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields exhibited the Model of a village, which was much appreciated by the rural population. The Sanitary Commissioner of the Madras Government sent the "Sanitobin" the usefulness of which was a subject of study by the visitors.

17. The Forest Section exhibited very many useful articles and was in charge of Mrs. Eagles, who, owing to unavoidable absence of Mr. Eagles, District Forest Officer on circuit, rendered invaluable help to the District Committee by artistically arranging this section.

18. The Sericultural Section was under the management of the Inspector of Sericulture.

19. In the Agricultural Section, sugar-canes exhibited by Mr. Babi Reddy of Goribidnur and the jaggory manufactured by the Sabbanahalli Co-operative Society, Banku-paddy exhibited by Mr. Ramakrishniah of Aralakunte, deserve special mention.

20. Of the articles exposed in the Industries Section, the kamblis manufactured by Kolar Venkataramanappa woven with fly-shuttle slay, were very much appreciated by the visitors.

21. The number of exhibits exposed may be classified as follow:—

Agriculture	...	...	...	527
Education	...	...	...	167
Industries	...	...	...	577
Health	...	...	...	9
Forest	...	...	...	95
Sericulture	...	...	...	49
			Total	1,424

22. A Cattle and Poultry Show was also held but was not very successful, especially the latter, as it was not sufficiently advertised. The Exhibition was however a great success otherwise.

23. *Demonstrations.*—The following demonstrations were held:—

1. Kambli weaving with Fly-shuttle slays.
2. Mat-weaving.
3. Carpet-weaving.
4. Nakki stitching.
5. Tape-making.
6. Knitting.
7. Warping.
8. Ragi thrashing.
9. Butter making.
10. Sheep shearing.
11. Cycle and watch repairing.

24. Provision was made by the Committee to award silver and bronze medals, money prizes and certificates for the best exhibits and demonstrations.

25. The list of prizes awarded is hereto appended. (*Vide* Appendix D.)

26. *Sports and Amusements.* With the object of entertaining the public that attended the Exibition and Conference from the various parts the district and also from places outside, and in order to show to our raiyats how to enjoy themselves after a hard day's labour, the leading gentlemen of Kolar arranged for sports for school boys, Policemen, Revenue servants and the public. A Jui-Jitsu display was also given and musical entertainments and Side-shows were also to be found. The several events were interesting and amusing. Prizes were awarded to the winners.

27. The Inspector-General of Education was kind enough to spare the services of Mr. Vedanta Iyengar who exibited interesting Magic Lantern Slides and Cinema.

28. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure under all items is herein enclosed as Appendix E. The subject of applying to Government for help will form part of a separate reference.

29. The holding of the Exhibition and carrying out a sports programme, side by side with the Conferences, is a great incentive to social civic activities.

30. My best thanks are due to all the gentlemen and Officers of Government, who co-operated with the District Committee in making the District Conference and Exhibition a success.

No. R. 13228-33—L. R. 12-16-187, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

KOLAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME.

16th April 1917.

7 A.M. Opening of the District Exhibition.

9 A.M. Agricultural Conference—

(*a*) Reading of papers on experience gained by:—

1. Using improved implements by Mr. Venkatasami Gowda,
2. ,, Nagegowda.
3. Single seedling transplantation by Mr. Venkatareddi, Irgampalli.
4. Preservation of manure by Mr. Seshappa, Billandahalli.
5. Cultivation of commercial crops by Mr. S. Hampiah, Sidlaghatta.
6. Seed selection by Mr. Talagavar Thimmiah.

(*b*) Discussions on agricultural subjects.

(*c*) President's Address.

1-30 P.M. District Conference—

1. Reception of the Deputy Commissioner and President.
2. Reading of the report of progress in English by the Secretary, District Committee.
3. Reading in Kannada by the District Economic Superintendent.
4. Discussion of major and minor wants of the district.

4-35 P.M. Sports.

7 P.M. Lantern Exhibition.

17th April 1917.

7-30 A.M. Reading of the Kolar Taluk Committee Report by the Chairman in Kannada.

8 A.M. Examination of the progress made in the working of the special schemes, such as Economic Conference activities, Village Improvement Scheme, Minor Tanks, Village Forests and Village Courts, etc.

12 noon to 3 P.M. Judging of Exhibits.

1-30 P.M. Co-operative Societies Conference.

1. Reception of the President.
2. Reading of a report of the working of all the Societies in the district, by the Chief Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kolar.
3. Lectures.
4. President's Address.

5 P.M. Sports.

7 P.M. Lantern Exhibition.
(Admission to the Exhibition Ground to ladies only) between 3 and 7 P. M.

18th April 1917.

7-30 A.M. Educational Conference—

1. Reception of the President.
2. Reading of a report about the progress made in education, by Mr. N. Shama Rao, District Inspector of Education, Kolar.

Lectures on—

"Home Industries" by Mr. Lingappaiya.

"Dattle Breeding" by Mr. D. Krishnasastri.

"Sheep Farming" by Mr. C. Gururajachar.

"Carpentry class" by Mr. Venkatachaliah.

"School gardening" by G. Hanumantha Rao.

"Parents duties" by Mr. Ramanujiengar.

"Students duties" by Mr. Venkatramaniah.

"The bearing of Science on Citizenship" "and Treatment of Social Problems" by Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B.A.

Discussions.

1-30 P.M. Investigation of the question of rights and liabilities of inamdars and their tenants.

3 P.M. District Committee Meeting.

5 P.M. Sports, etc.

6 P.M. Distribution of prizes and President's Closing Speech.

APPENDIX A.

Gentlemen,

I beg permission to place before you a bird's eye view of the progress made in this district, since the introduction of the Economic Scheme in 1911.

2. It took two years to investigate all the possible resources of the State, to organise and develop schemes for promoting the material prosperity of the people. It was only in 1915 that a systematic attempt was made in this direction. For the sake of comparison, I take the year 1913-14 and the following three years, when the District Committee began to work.

No. R. 13228-30—L. R. 12-16-187, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

3. *Constitution.* The District Committee consists of 32 members, of whom 10 are official and 22 non-official members, as against 7 official and 11 non-official members in the beginning. The District Committee is assisted by one Sub-Committee for each of the three branches—Education, Agriculture and Industries.

4. In the beginning there were two Secretaries, one official and the other non-official. Messrs. A. Mrityunjaya Iyer and C. B. Gopala Rao, both of whom rendered good service during their tenure of office. On the appointment of Mr. F. S. Raghavachar as the District Economic Superintendent, the non-official Secretary Mr. Gopala Rao resigned his office and Mr. Mrityunjaya Iyer continued to be the Secretary till his transfer to the Tumkur District, when Mr. Raghavachar attended to the duties of the Secretary, in addition to his own duties, for over a year. In November 1916, as per Government orders, Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Pleader, was appointed Secretary.

5. During the period under review, the District Committee have held meetings every month, and the Sub-Committees have done good work in assisting the District Committee.

6. *Education*:—In 1913-14 we had 233 elementary schools for a population of 686,386. with an average attendance of 6,114 pupils, but now we have 675 schools with 24,487 pupils. Schools for backward classes were also opened and we have now 16 schools for them. In 1916-17, a school was started in Bagepalli Taluk for Vaddars. There were a few night schools for adults of the labouring and artizen classes in 1913-14, and we have now 150 night schools as against 57 in the previous year. We have not been backward with regard to the education of females; we have 62 girls' schools with 2,239 pupils. For females who were unable to attend schools, Home Education Classes in three places have been started. One class at Kolar has been getting a yearly grant and the sanction of grants to the other two is under correspondence.

7. A school especially for Panchama girls has been opened this year in Mulbagal Taluk.

8. Taking the population of school-going age to be 15%, the percentage of pupils under instruction is 22·3 as against 5 in previous years. Side by side with the training of the head, we have been paying attention to the training of other faculties also. In 1913-14, it was only under contemplation to start vocational schools, but now we have as an accomplished fact 23 such classes which have been working satisfactorily.

There are:—

9	classes	for	tailoring.
3	,,	,,	weaving.
1	,,	,,	carpet weaving.
3	,,	,,	mat weaving.
3	,,	,,	carpentry.
3	,,	,,	agriculture.
1	,,	,,	sericulture.

9. For the spread of knowledge, only important towns as Kolar, Bowringpet and Chintamani had reading rooms in 1913-14, but at present, there are 81 Reading Rooms spread all over the district. The Kannada edition of the Mysore Economic Journal is being read largely in the rural parts.

10. An itinerant lecturer was appointed, who visited 370 villages and delivered 443 lectures to an audience of 50 in average at every meeting. A few private gentlemen have been taking keen interest in lecturing to the villagers whenever they visit them.

11. In 50 villages, school buildings have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 25,038, the villagers contributing one half of the cost in cash and labour.

12. Thus you will find that every attempt is being made to popularise education in every nook and corner of the district, as a result of the keen interest shown by the people.

13. In this connection, the Committee trust that you have heard the liberal endowment of Rs. 5,000 made by Mr. Hanumappa maistri of Chinnagenahalli in favour of the Mysore University.

14. *Agriculture.*—Use of improved implements. Though the Trades Building is in existence in Kolar for many years past and where several Kolar Mission ploughs are fitted up, the people of the district were quite ignorant of the use of these ploughs. The introduction of these ploughs was a great difficulty in 1913-14. Only a few persons, such as Surappa of Chandrahalli in Chintamani Taluk, Venkatareddi of Kyasamballi in Bowringpet Taluk, had one or two ploughs each and were using them with advantage.

15. By demonstrations in jatras and Conferences by the Agricultural Department, the improved ploughs and implements have been popularised in the district to such an extent that during the last year alone 272 American ploughs of sorts, nine cultivators have been purchased by the raiyats. It is hoped that in the near future these ploughs and other implements will replace all the antiquated ones.

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EXPANSION OF THE CULTIVATION OF COMMERCIAL CROPS : —

16. The raiyats are well aware of the value of growing commercial crops, such as, sugarcane, mulberry, potatoes and the like, and there has been an increase of 804 acres under sugarcane and 513 under mulberry.

17. New paddy seeds, such as, fine aus, banku paddy, jade kankan ragi, have been introduced into the district.

18. Seed and Implement Depots are being started in all Taluk Headquarters. In Bagepalli, Bowringpet and Mulbagal and in Gudibanda they are working satisfactorily.

19. The Agricultural Department, through their Inspector and Fieldmen have been rendering great help to the raiyats by way of demonstrations and advices in the way of selection of seeds, use of better manure and single seedling transplantation. More men are wanted.

20. *Sericulture.*—Sericulture was the chief Agricultural industry in this district. On account of deceased eggs, this was decaying when the Government came to the rescue of the people by establishing two Sericultural Farms one at Sidlaghatta and another at Kolar for the supply of disease-free eggs. Between these two Farms, nearly 20,000 eggs have been distributed to silk-worm rearers in Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and Chikballapur Taluks. Both these farms are working well and they would be better used by the sericulturists if the Inspectors could be trained to use microscopes and find out good eggs from private silk-worm rearers.

21. A Sericultural Association has been started in Sidlaghatta, which is the centre for sericulture. Its usefulness is watched carefully, with a view to popularise the starting of such associations in other parts of the district.

22. A sum of Rs. 750 has been advanced as a loan to a few mulberry growers in Kolar and Malur Taluks.

23. *Fruit gardening.*—In Goribidnur Taluk, an attempt has been made by Mr. Lakshmana Reddi in planting 30 acres of land with Australian grapes, oranges, figs, apples, etc. This is watched with interest.

24. *Sheep Farm at Kolar.*—With a view to improve the breed of the local sheep, a Sheep Farm was established in the district at Dibburhalli in the Sidlaghatta Taluk, with 33 Australian sheep obtained from the Amrit Mahal Kavals. The experiment at Dibburhalli not being very successful, another Farm was opened at Kolar. The present strength of the flock is 2 rams, 22 lambs, 25 ewes and one weather sheep, costing in all Rs. 225. The undertaking seems to be full of promise. The Government have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 for improving the farm.

25. Under the scheme for the creation of Large Landed Estates, sanctioned by Government, eight applications have been registered, of which 2 have been recently sanctioned by Government, 1 from Mr. Lakshmana Reddi of Sabbanahalli and the other from Mr. S. Hampiah of Sidlaghatta town. Necessary action is being taken in respect of the remaining five applications.

26. It gives the District Committee great pleasure to mention here that Mr. Appaji Reddi of Kagati in Chintamani Taluk, has promised to endow Rs. 10,000 with a building and a few acres of land for an Agricultural School in that village.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

27. We have very few industries worth mentioning. Weaving with fly-shuttle stays was introduced in 1913-14. Tile-making in Bowringpet Taluk, silk-worm rearing and silk reeling in Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Chintamani Taluks have been attended to. There are 158 fly-shuttle stays working in the several taluks of the district.

28. Weaving of kamblies with fly shuttle slays was tried and found to be full of promise for the development of this important industry. The question of supplying the weavers with machine made yarn is under consideration.

29. Two Tile Factories were started on a small scale one at Sultanpet and the other at Mandikal in Chikballapur Taluk, and their working is being watched with interest. The possibility of establishing a Factory either in Bowringpet or Malur Taluk is under investigation.

30. Seven water Lifts were installed in the district during the period under review and of these five have been working satisfactorily.

31. The jaggory making industry by means of engine power is the most important one to be mentioned. Mr. Lakshmana Reddi of Sabbanahalli having personally witnessed the advantages of the new plant, induced the people of Sabbanahalli and the surrounding villages to form themselves into a Co-operative Society to establish a plant in Sabbanahalli, Goribidnur Taluk, where sugar-cane cultivation is carried on an extensive scale. The plant worked only

for 43 days last year and 4,500 maunds of jaggory were prepared. It is reported that a profit of Rs. 1,150 was realized over and above what could have been got if country plant had been used.

32. The people of Gudipalli and Tayalur in Mulbagal Taluk are also desirous of having similar installations. They were shown the plant at Chiksagare, while it was working and a comparative test was also made. The matter is under investigation.

33. Applications for two plants were made by Messrs. Venkata Reddi of Balareddipalli and Nanjareddi, Patel of Mallasandra and the machinery was duly ordered in accordance with their wishes, but on arrival of the machinery, these gentlemen retracted their application on trivial excuses.

34. Mr. Babi Reddi of Nagasandra, in the Goribidnur Taluk has installed a 18 B. H. P. Oil Engine for water lifting, to which he has attached a sugar-cane crushing mill.

35. Two factories for the manufacture of slate pencils have been started and were working well. An attempt was also made in the manufacture of cheap toys in Malur Taluk, for the use of children.

36. If the local manufacturers of mats, carpets, bamboo works, and other articles, which are very necessary for daily use, would get themselves properly trained and prepare things to the improved tastes of the people, I am sure these industries will add immensely to the wealth of the district.

37. In conclusion, I desire to once more place before you that the Economic Conference has done immense good to our district in every way.

38. The thanks of the District Committee are due to the Amildars of the District, who have always taken a lively interest in all economic activities in the district and helping them in carrying out their programme.

APPENDIX C.

Kolar District Conference.

April 1917.

Subjects on which list of lectures delivered at the time of the District Conference.

1. Use of Improved Implements.
2. Single Seedling Transplantation.
3. Preservation of Farm Yard Manure.
4. Cultivation of Commercial Crops.
5. Seed Selection.
6. Home Industries.
7. Cattle Breeding.
8. Sheep Farming.
9. Carpentry Classes.
10. School Gardening.
11. Parents' Duties.
12. Student's Duties.
13. Bearing of Sciencee on Citizenship and Treatment of Social Problems.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the details of prizes awarded in the Kolar District Exhibition, 1917.

Serial No.	Section	Medals		Certificates	Cash		Remarks
		Silver	Bronze		Number	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	5	4	1	33	21 0 0	
2	Education	2	3	10	9	18 0 0	
3	Fine Arts and Industries	14	32	13	13	38 0 0	
4	Machinery	1	5	1	...	.....	
5	Health	2	...	2	...	.....	
6	Poultry	..	..	...	4	5 0 0	
7	Forest	...	...	11	..	.. ..	
8	Sericulture	...	...	1	...	.....	
	Total ...	24	44	29	69	89 0 0	

District Conference of the Mysore District.

No. R. 13225-7—L. R. 12-16-186, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1100, dated 28th May 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, submitting a brief report* of the first District Conference of the Mysore District, held on the 5th March 1917 and the two following days in the Public Offices Building at Mysore.

* Printed as annexure.

Order No. R. 13225-7—L. R. 12-16-186, dated 30th June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to convey the thanks of Government to the several gentlemen, official and non-official, who contributed to the success of the Conference by their co-operation and assistance.

3. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is invited to paragraph 2 (7) of Government Order No. R. 5650-699—L. R. 10-14-211, dated 5th December 1916, directing among other things the submission of the report of proceedings within a month of the close of the Conference.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 13225-7—L. R. 12-16-186, dated 30th June 1917.

MYSORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE, 1917.

In accordance with Government Order No. R. 5650-699—L. R. 10-4-211, dated 5th December 1916, the first Mysore District Conference was held in the Public Offices Building, Mysore, on Monday the 5th March and the two following days.

The members of the District Board and the District Committee of the Economic Conference, and representatives of other local interests were invited to the Conference. Invitations were also issued to representatives of important industrial and commercial interests in the district. Of Government Officers, the Inspector-General of Education, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director and Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Secretary to the Economic Conference, the Secretaries of the three Central Committees and all the District Officers were invited.

The total number of delegates invited (excluding Government Officers), was 249. The constitution of the Conference was discussed on the third day. It was decided that no alteration was necessary.

The delegates were requested to intimate beforehand to the Secretary of the Conference, the subjects which they might desire to bring up for discussion. Ninety-eight subjects were accordingly sent up by the delegates. The Government also referred to the Conference 7 questions relating to inamdars.

The total number of subjects placed before the Conference was thus 105. The details of these are as follows:—

22 subjects under Education,
9 subjects under Agriculture,
5 subjects under Industries and Commerce,
62 General subjects including questions

relating to Administration, Village Improvement, Sanitation, Co-operation, Tank Panchayets, Village Forests, and Village Courts.

Printed lists of these subjects and of the major and minor wants of the several taluks of the district were distributed among the delegates. Statistics relating to these subjects were likewise printed and placed in the hands of the delegates for their information.

The Conference assembled in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices Building at 12 noon on Monday the 5th March. The Deputy Commissioner presided. There was a large attendance of delegates and officers. Of the 249 delegates invited 130 attended. All the District Officers were present. Among other Government Officers present, were the Inspector-General of Education, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Secretary to the Economic Conference, the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Education Committee. The President opened the Conference with a brief speech in Kanarese. The following is a resume of the proceedings of the Conference—

Reports were read about Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Village Improvement, Irrigation, Co-operation, Sanitation, Tank Panchayets, Village Forests, Village Courts, and Village Savings Banks. Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah delivered a lecture in Kanarese on Local Self-Government. In the evening, Dr. Karve, the District Sanitary Officer, gave a lantern lecture on Sanitation, and Mr. Vedantiengar gave Cinema exhibitions.

On the morning of the second day, Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer, Deputy Director of Agriculture delivered a lecture accompanied by a demonstration.

Education.—The following resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved that the control of primary education in taluks be entrusted to a Committee formed for the purpose.

2. Resolved that, with a view to ensure permanence of grant-in-aid schools, the pay and prospects of teachers in such schools should be made as attractive as in Government schools and the monthly grant also increased according to the service rendered by the teacher.

3. Resolved that a recommendation be made for separate curricula to be adopted for adult schools.

4. Resolved that a recommendation be made for the opening of girls' schools in places where not less than 20 girls attended the local boys' school.

5. Resolved that, in view of the importance of the education of the backward classes, a recommendation be made to Government for an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Central Panchama Boarding School at Mysore, to enable the school committee to admit a larger number of pupils.

6. Resolved that, with a view to securing a sufficient number of Panchama teachers, a representation be made to Government for opening a Upper Secondary Class in the Central Panchama Boarding School at Mysore, provided not less than six pupils are forthcoming.

7. Resolved that, the proposal of the Secretary of the Anjuman Association, Bannur, about the appointment of an English teacher to the Local Hindustani School be recommended to the Education Department.

8. Resolved that, the proposal of Mr. Channegowda of Maddur, about raising the local grant-in-aid school into an Anglo-Vernacular School, be recommended to the Education Department.

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The President proposed that arrangements should be made for the training of maistries at the Krishnaraj Sagara Works. The Chief Engineer, Krishnaraj Sagara Works agreed to make the necessary arrangements for training about ten men. It was decided that the Economic Conference should be requested to provide stipends for these men.

Agriculture.—The resolutions passed are as follows:—

1. Resolved that, in order to provide increased facilities for fruit cultivation, the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference be requested to depute a Horticultural Inspector for duty in the district.

2. Resolved that, for the extirpation of lantana, the concessions recently sanctioned by Government for the clearance of lantana in waste and occupied lands be more widely published and the Village Forest Committees be advised to interest themselves in the matter and endeavour to raise timber and fuel trees on lands over-grown with lantana.

The question of levying contribution and extra assessment on lands under the Cauveri channels provided with hot weather supply was discussed. The President pointed out that where improved water-supply was given Government was entitled to levy extra assessment. Finally, a resolution was adopted by the non-official delegates that the Government be moved to reconsider the orders recently passed.

It was urged that some legislation was necessary for the regulation of agricultural labour. The President remarked that some organization was necessary for all kinds of labour. It was resolved that the question may be referred for consideration to the Economic Conference.

Industries and Commerce.—A rice mill at Akkihebbal was considered desirable. The requisition for electric power to work two rice mills at French Rocks was referred to the Electrical Department. Mr. K. Ramanna proposed the starting of a factory for working up scrap iron. He was asked to work out the details. It was suggested that Mr. K. Ramanna might himself start a company. The question of starting an Oil Mill on co-operative lines at Gundlupet was considered. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies agreed.

It was contended that the recent Government Order about weights and measures did not apply to Kolagas. It was resolved that steps should be taken to see that Kolaga measures bear a Government stamp to show their capacity.

Village Improvement.—There were seven subjects for discussion under this head, of which two were noted for action, two were dropped and in the case of the rest, since steps had already been taken, no action was considered necessary. The question of improvement necessary to the Arkere, Chindegowdan Koppal and Bavanhalli villages was noted for investigation.

Irrigation including minor tanks.—The following resolution was adopted. Resolved that a recommendation be made to the effect that Government may undertake the restoration of minor tanks and the repairs to branch channels, and that the cost of such restoration or repair be compulsorily recovered from the raiyats in five monthly instalments.

Village courts.—Two resolutions were passed on this subject:—

1. Resolved that the jurisdiction of village courts should be extended so as to cover villages within a radius of five miles.

2. Resolved that a village court be established at the headquarters of each taluk with jurisdiction over villages within a radius of five miles.

The President pointed out that District Forests were only a kind of half-way house and should either be absorbed into the State Forests or be constituted into village forests, and that lands not wanted for either State or village forests should be made available for cultivation.

It was observed that raiyats had difficulties in carting timber and fuel even from their own lands. The raiyats had to obtain mafi licenses from the taluk office which was very inconvenient. It was suggested that patels may be given license books in triplicate, one copy to be given to the party, one to be sent to the Range Officer and the other to be retained by himself. The President promised favourable consideration of these suggestions.

Questions relating to Inamdars.—The resolutions adopted by the Conference on the seven questions relating to inamdars referred to it by Government are as follows:—

I. (*a*) Resolved that Survey and Settlement should be introduced into inam villages at the request either of the inamdar or of the raiyats.

(*b*) In cases where there are several inamdars, the consent of those holding half the total number of Vrittis should be regarded as sufficient.

(*c*) The consent of three-fourths of the total number of raiyats in the village should be regarded as equivalent to the consent of the whole body of raiyats.

(*d*) In addition to this, the Government should have the power to introduce Survey and Settlement compulsorily even without the consent of the inamdars and their tenants in exceptional cases where such a step is considered necessary.

2. Resolved that Section 236 of Land Revenue Code be amended so as to give effect to the foregoing resolutions and that it is unnecessary to amplify Chapter VII.

3. Resolved that Rule 99, Clause (*c*) of the Land Revenue Rules, regarding recovery of arrears of quit-rent, requires no amendment.

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4. Resolved that in the event of the raiyats failing to execute the annual maintenance work, the inamdars should cause the repairs to be executed and should be entitled to recover the cost from the raiyats as arrears of rent, and that as regards restoration, this should be undertaken by the inamdar on the raiyats paying contribution under the rules in force for Government villages and that if the inamdar neglects or is unable to carry out the work and the raiyats pay the cost of restoration to Government, the work may be carried out through Government agency and the raiyats be entitled to deduct the amount advanced by them on behalf of the inamdar out of the rent payable by them.

5. Resolved that inamdars should have the right to collect contribution and water-rate from the raiyats and pay it to Government after deducting the allowance sanctioned by Government for such collection. If the inamdar declines to undertake the responsibility, the Government should have the option to treat direct with the raiyats. In such cases, if the land has to be sold for non-payment of water-rate the sale should be subject to the inam tenure of the land.

6. Resolved that inam villages may be taken over under Government management either at the request of the inamdar or of persons holding half the number of Vrittis, and that in such cases Government should hand over to the inamdar the net proceeds of the village after deducting a certain percentage on account of the cost of collection and management.

7. Resolved that in the case of inam village into which survey and settlement have been introduced all the village accounts prescribed for Government villages should be kept, and in other villages the pahani kanesumari accounts should be kept; and that all inam villages whether surveyed or not should furnish village accounts Nos. 14 and 15 and abstracts of pahani and kanesumari and such other information as the Deputy Commissioner or the Amildar may require.

Sanitation.—The question of popularising vaccination was discussed. A resolution was passed that Sanitary Inspector should hereafter be under the control of Taluk boards.

The President pointed out that for the Mysore District alone a sum of Rs 30,000 had been sanctioned for drinking water wells but that people did not take advantage of the concessions shewn by Government. It was resolved that a cash contribution should not be always insisted upon and that half the cost of a well should be paid by Government if the villagers contribute the other half in cash or labour. It was also resolved that in the case of panchamas, wells should be given without any contribution being demanded.

The consolidated list of major and minor wants was revised. The more important of these are noted below:—

I. Education.

1. Construction of buildings for Anglo-Vernacular Schools—(i) T.-Narsipur, (ii) Hunsur, (iii) Gundlupet.

2. Construction of buildings for Girls' Schools at (i) Yedatore, (ii) Krishnarajpete.

3. Conversion of Village Elementary Schools into Anglo-Vernacular Schools at (i) Maddur (ii) Periyapatna, (iii) Thagadur (Nanjangud), (iv) Kuderu (Chamrajnagar), and (v) Bellur (Nagamangala), and (vi) Bannur.

4. Conversion of Kannada Girls' Schools, into Anglo-Vernacular Schools at (i) Nanjangud, (ii) Chamrajnagar.

II. Agriculture.

1. Encouraging sugar-cane cultivation in Nanjangud Taluk by hot weather supply of water from Hullahalli and Rampur Channels, levying an extra water rate of Rs. 2 per acre from the raiyats.

III. Industries and Commerce.

1. Installation of oil mills at (i) Bannur, (ii) Malvalli, (iii) Gundlupet and (iv) French Rocks.
2. Installation of rice mills at (i) Krishnarajpete and (ii) Akkihebbal.

IV. Railways.

1. Opening a Light Railway from Maddur to Kollegal.
2. (*a*) Opening a railway from Yedatore to Fraserpet *via* Hunsur.
   (*b*) From Mysore to Kakankote *via* Heggaddevankote.
   (*c*) From Nanjangud to Chamrajnagar.

Resolved that the Railway Department be requested to arrange for the survey of these.

V. Construction of bridges.

1. At Akkihebbal over the Hemavathi. The Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works has already been taking steps in this behalf. It was resolved to request Government to expedite this matter.

Other bridges required for this district are noted in the order of their urgency:—

(1) The Kapila at T.-Narsipur.
(2) The Shimsa at Halagur.
(3) The Cauvery at Bannur.
(4) The Kapila at Saragur (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

The cost of these bridges be met by the District Board, by means of debenture loans. The other half to be met by Government.

No. R. 13225-7—L. R. 12-16-186, dated 30th June 1917.

As for smaller bridges and culverts, it was decided that a list of these be prepared and the Executive Engineer be requested to make a rough estimate of their probable cost, half the cost to be contributed by the District Board, the other half to be given by Government.

VI. General.

1. Construction of quarters for taluk officials at (i) Hunsur and (ii) Heggaddevankote.
2. Construction of travellers' bungalow at (1) French Rocks.
3. Opening Hospitals and Vaidyasalas.

A list made by the District Board was considered and was adopted with certain modifications.

As a token of the appreciation of the meritorious work done by them, certificates signed by the Dewan were awarded to Mr. Honnasetti of Gundlupet and Mr. Chennabasappa of Kabbahalli, and certificates signed by the Deputy Commissioner were awarded to Messrs. Venkanna and Krishna Rao.

The President concluded the business of the Conference with a speech in Kanarese. Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnia and H. Krishnasastri thanked the President for the patience and courtesy shewn by them throughout and for having kept an open mind during the discussions.

The Conference dispersed at 2-30 P.M., on Wednesday the 7th March 1917.

Boundary Settlement between the Virupasandra village, Pavagada Taluk, and Sirekolam in the Hindupur Taluk.

No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, DATED 29TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1381, dated 21st April 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report with copies * of correspondence from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, on the joint inspection of the discrepant boundary between the Virupasandra village of the Pavagada Taluk and the adjoining British village of Sirekolam in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District, and recommending that the settlement arrived at, may be accepted.

(* Printed as enclosures.)

Order No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, dated 29th June 1917.

The result of the settlement is that plot No. 3 of Survey No. 74 of the Virupasandra village, measuring ¼ gunta, which has not been taken into account either by the Mysore or the Madras Survey is to be handed over to Mysore, while plot No. 2 of the same survey number measuring 1 gunta, but which has been included in both the Mysore and Madras Surveys, is to be treated as Madras Territory. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, who was consulted is of opinion that if principles governing frontier investigations are applied strictly, the proposals should have been exactly of the reverse kind, but that the usual procedure may be waived in this case as the area in question is very insignificant and as otherwise it would also be inconvenient, since the 2 guntas are said to be in cultivation by a British raiyat. He accordingly recommends that the proposed settlement may be accepted, as a matter merely of mutual concession and convenience.

2. The above settlement, recommended by the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, is approved. The necessary alterations should be made in the Survey Records and maps and the village accounts.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, DATED 29TH JUNE 1917.

Letter No. C. 1381, dated 21st April 1917, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of letters Nos. R. H. O. C. 357 and 357 of 1916-17, dated the 22nd September 1916 and the 5th instant, respectively, together with their enclosures from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting a report on the joint inspection of the discrepant boundary between the Virupasandra village, Pavagada Taluk, and the adjoining British village of Sirekolam in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District.

2. According to the settlement arrived at by the joint inspectors, the net loss to the Mysore Territory is reported to be about ¾ of a gunta of cultivable land. Both the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and the Collector of Anantapur are agreeable to the changes proposed to be made in the accounts and the village maps concerned on the basis of the joint Report.

3. In regard to the position of the boundary stone marked "K" to the south-east of Survey No. 55 of Virupasandra (*vide* sketch No. III and the last para of the joint inspection report) the joint inspectors entertained a doubt as its offset recorded in the Mysore Tippani was not clear since it could be read as 1 chain 11 annas or 1 chain 15 annas. The Collector therefore left this point to be decided after verification with the *pukka* book in our Survey Department. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore states in his letter No 320, dated 19th December 1916, that the offset alluded to is one chain 15 annas according to the *pukka* book. The Deputy Commissioner now states that this measurement has been adopted.

4. The settlement effected by the joint inspection may be accepted.

ENCLOSURE I.

Letter No. R. H. O. C. 357 of 1916-17, dated 23rd September 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honor to state that the discrepant boundary between Sirekolam village in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District and the adjoining village of Virupasandram in the Pavagada Taluk was jointly inspected by the Land Record Tahasildar of the Anantapur District and the Amildar of Pavagada and District Surveyor, Tumkur, from 22nd November 1915 to 10th December 1915 and copies of the joint inspection report together with the three connected sketches and the proceedings of the Collector thereon are forwarded herewith.

2. Between Survey No 129-1 and 129-2 of Sirekolam village and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram village, a piece of land measuring 2 cents or about 1 gunta (plot marked as No. 2 in sketch II) is included in the maps of both the Mysore and British villages. Between Survey Nos. 131 and 132 of Sirekolam village and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram, a piece of land measuring about a quarter of a gunta or about a cent (plot marked p d e D and numbered as 3 in sketch II) has been left unsurveyed by both the authorities and this is said to be lying waste Plot No. 2 is included in British Survey No. 129-2 and is said to be in the enjoyment of a British raiyat from a long time, whilst the same portion though included in occupied Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram has been left uncultivated by its occupant all along. As the enjoyment by a British raiyat from a long time of plot No. 2 was clear, it has been proposed in the Joint Report that the said plot No. 2 may be eliminated from the Mysore map and plot No. 3 included therein. I agree to the proposal made in the Joint Report, and our village map and survey records require to be altered if the proposal is to be given effect to. Resurvey and Settlement has already been introduced into the Pavagada Taluk and I request, therefore, that Government sanction may kindly be obtained for the exclusion of plot No. 2 from, and the inclusion of plot No. 3 in, Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram village which results in a net loss of about ¾ of a gunta of cultivable land to the Mysore Territory.

3. The Kanarese memo together with the sketch of Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram village prepared by the District Surveyor indicating the changes that will have to be effected is also sent herewith.

Letter No. R. H. O. C. 357 of 1916-17, dated 5th April 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

In reply to your Memo No. C. 1381, dated 15th January 1917, forwarding copy of letter No. 320, dated 19th December 1916, from the Survey Superintendent regarding the correct measurement of the position of one of the Mysore Boundary Stones in the south-east of Survey No. 55 of Virupasamudram village, Pavagada Taluk, I have the honor to state that the Collector of Anantapur was already informed in this office No. Mis. Ar. C. 51, dated 25th September 1916, that the longer offset measurement should be adopted, and the District Surveyor of this district and the Land Records Tahasildar of the Anantapur District got the stone fixed on 20th December 1916 in accordance with the longer measurement.

2. In para 2 of this office letter No. R. H. O. C 357, dated 22nd September 1916, it was requested that Government sanction might be obtained for the exclusion of plot No 2 from, and the inclusion of plot No. 3 in, Survey No. 74 of Virupasandra village which resulted in a net loss of about ¾ of a gunta of cultivable land to the Mysore Territory and on this point no orders have been passed, and I therefore request that Government sanction may kindly be obtained for the same now and intimated to this office.

3. The entire file of papers on the subject received with the memo under reference is retransmitted herewith for reference.

No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, dated 29th June 1917.

ENCLOSURE II.

Joint Report submitted by M. R. Ry., V. Ramaiya, Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur, M. R. Ry., Ramachendra Guru Rao, District Surveyor, Tumkur, and M. R. Ry. V. Gopala Rao, Amildar, Pavagada.

With reference to Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's Gl. No. 544, dated the 1st October 1915 and Anantapur Collector's D. Dis. No. 3201, dated the 9th October 1915, we beg to report that we made a joint inspection of the undermentioned boundaries between Sirekolam village of Hindupur Taluk and Virupasamudram village of Pavagada Taluk from the 22nd October to the 1st November 1915, including the fields referred to in para 3 of the Hindupur Tahsildar's *urzie* to the Sub-Collector Penukonda, reference on S. C. 3632, dated the 9th February 1914.

(1) Boundary between Survey No. 304 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 175, 176 and 177 of Virupasamudram (*vide* sketch No. I.) (2) Boundary between Survey Nos. 128, 129, 130, 132, 134 and 135 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 156, 157 and 166 of Virupasamudram. (*vide* sketch No. II). (3) Boundary between Survey Nos. 20, 21, 399, 100, 112, 111, 113 and 116 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 52, 55 and 56 of Virupasamudram (*vide* sketch No. III).

2. In the 1st case (*vide* sketch No. I) there are both Mysore and British stones at the points marked A and D. The British stones marked K and E are on the Mysore boundary line. The British stones marked X and B (Theodolite) are a few links to the east of the Mysore boundary, *i.e.*, on the British side. The British stone marked Y is 17 links inside the Mysore Land.

The Mysore Survey having been made prior to the British Survey, it is proposed that the British boundary may be corrected so as to agree with the Mysore boundary, *i.e.*, as shown in red ink in the sketch.

The Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur, has in accordance with this proposal planted British stones by the side of the Mysore stones marked C and Z. The British stone marked Y, which is inside the Mysore land, has to be removed but as certain G lines are run from this stone, it is proposed by the Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur, that the stone may be allowed to remain on ground and that the letters "N O B" may be carved on the stone to indicate that it is *not on boundary* as was done in similar cases previously. The letters have accordingly been carved on the stone.

There was an unnecessary Mysore stone at the point marked L, 92 links to the east of the Mysore boundary line, and it has been removed.

Case No. 2 (vide sketch No. II).—Boundary between Survey Nos. 128 to 135 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72 to 75, 156, 157 and 166 of Virupasamudram.— The present Mysore boundary is marked in red ink in the sketch and the present British boundary in black ink. The Mysore stones are lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. At the points A G and H, there are also British stones by the side of the Mysore marks. There are British stones at the points marked a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, k and l.

In the '*Aruzes*' referred to in para 1 above, the Tahsildar of Hindupur points out a discrepancy in the boundary of Survey Nos. 129-2 and 131 of Sirekolam village. We examined this boundary and the boundary further on on the north and south thereof extending from point A to point H, at both of which there are both Mysore and British marks.

(*a*) Between Survey Nos. 128 and 129-1 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72 and 73 of Virupasamudram, a strip of land measuring 16 cents marked 1 and coloured blue is not included in either the British or the Mysore village.

(*b*) Between Survey Nos. 129-1 and 129-2 of Sirekolam and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram the plot b c p marked 2 and coloured red measuring 2 cents, is included in both the maps, the point p being the point of intersection of the two boundary lines.

(c) Between Survey Nos. 131 and 132 of Sirekolam village and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram the plot p d e D marked 3 and coloured blue, measuring a quarter of a *kunta* (about a cent) is not included in either of the villages.

The plot No. 2 having been in the enjoyment of the British raiyat, it is proposed that it may be eliminated from the Mysore map. The plot No. 3 may be added to the Mysore map.

As regards plot No. 1, the original Mysore Survey having been made prior to the British Survey, it is proposed that the Mysore boundary may be left unchanged and the plot included in the British village.

The British stones f, g, h, k and l were a few links away from the Mysore line. These stones have been shifted on to the exact Mysore line. The changes are slight and do not affect the area.

Case No. 3 (vide sketch No. 3):—Boundary between Survey Nos. 20, 21, 399, 100, 112, 111, 113 and 116 of Sirekolam village and Survey Nos. 52, 55 and 56 of Virupasamudram village:—The present Mysore boundary is shown in red ink in the sketch and the present British boundary in black ink. The Mysore marks are lettered A to W. At the point E there are both Mysore and British marks. At the points F and W there are Mysore stones intact on ground. The Mysore stones at the points A, B, C, D, G, H, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V were missing and were all replanted during our inspection with the help of the original Mysore survey records.

No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, dated 29th June 1917.

As will be seen from the sketch, there was a slight difference between the Mysore boundary and the British boundary. The Mysore survey, which was made prior to the British survey, has been adopted and the British stones have, where necessary, been shifted and planted on the Mysore boundary line. The changes made are slight and do not affect the area.

Between the lines marked A X and Y Z in the sketch lies a piece of Mysore land acquired by the Madras Government for the Narasapuram Irrigation channel. As this land is not shown in the map of the British village, the joint inspection was stopped at point A.

With regard to the Mysore stones marked K, the offset to the point recorded in the Mysore *tippani* (measurement sketch) may be read either as 1 chain 11 annas or 1 chain 15 annas, as the figures are not quite clear. The smaller measurement (1 chain 11 annas) was therefore adopted in replanting the stone, subject to alteration after verification with the "pukka" book in the Mysore Survey Office.

Proceedings No. R. Gl. C. 2863-15 of the Collector of Anantapur, dated 23rd December 1915, I. MacIver, Esq., I. C. S.

Read Anantapur land Records Tahsildar's D Dis. No. 252—315, dated 8th November 1915, submitting the joint inspection report relating to the discrepant boundary lines between Sirekolam village of Hindupur Taluk and Virupasamudram village of Pavagada Taluk.

Read this office D Dis. No. 3201, dated 9th October 1915.

Order.

The following three discrepant boundaries between Sirekolam village in the Hindupur Taluk and Virupasamudram village in the Pavagada Taluk of the Mysore Province were jointly inspected by the Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur, the Amildar of Pavagada and the District Surveyor, Tumkur, from 22nd October to 1st November 1915.

(1) The boundary between Survey No. 304 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 175, 176 and 177 of Virupasamudram.

(2) The boundary between Survey Nos 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134 and 135 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72 73, 74, 75, 156, 157 and 166 of Virupasamudram and

(3) The boundary between Survey Nos. 20, 21, 399, 100, 112, 111, 113 and 116 of Virupasamudram.

2. At the joint inspection it was found that there were slight discrepancies between the British and the Mysore records of survey in respect of the boundary between Survey No. 304 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 175, 176 and 177 of Virupasamudram. The Mysore survey having been made prior to the British survey, the British boundary has been corrected so as to agree with the Mysore boundary. This alteration is approved. As a result of this alteration, a plot of ground 21 cents in extent (marked A C B in sketch I) which was not hitherto included in either of the villages has now been added to Sirekolam. The plot adjoins Survey Nos. 304-1 of Sirekolam which is a patta land containing jali trees. The new plot also is reported to contain half a dozen jali trees. It will be incorporated in Survey No 304-1A which measures 328 acres 74 cents, but there is no need to alter the recorded area of Survey No. 304-1 A or to collect back assessment from the pattadar in respect of the new plot of ground added.

3. In the case of boundary between Survey Nos. 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134 and 135 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 156, 157 and 166 of Virupasamudram, slight changes have been effected in the position of some of the British stones with a view to make both the British and Mysore boundary agree. These changes are approved.

4. Between Survey Nos. 128 and 129-1 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 72 and 73 of Virupasamudram, a strip of land measuring 16 cents, remains unincluded in either the British or the Mysore village. By adopting the Mysore boundary as the British boundary, this strip of land comes into the British territory. The Land Records Tahsildar reports that this contains salt pans similar to those found in Survey No. 129-1 and proposes that the easternmost portion of the new land (less than half a cent in extent) may be included in the adjoining field Survey No. 128 and the remainder, *i.e.*, 16 cents in Survey No. 129-1 the area of which will by this addition become 75 cents These proposals are approved.

5. Between Survey Nos. 129-1 and 129-2 of Sirekolam and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram, a piece of land measuring 2 cents is included in both the maps (plot marked as b c p and numbered as 2 in sketch II). As it is found to be in the enjoyment of a British raiyat, it has been proposed by the officers who made the joint inspection that it may be eliminated from the Mysore map. The Deputy Commissioner's opinion will be invited.

6. Another plot of land measuring 1 cent between Survey Nos. 131 and 132 of Sirekolam and Survey No. 74 of Virupasamudram (marked P L C and D and numbered as 3 in sketch II) is at present not included in either of the villages. This is proposed to be added to the Mysore territory. The proposal is approved.

Lastly, as regards the boundary between Survey Nos 20, 21, 399 100, 112, 111, 113 and 116 of Sirekolam and Survey Nos. 52, 55 and 56 of Virupasamudram, the Land Records Tahsildar states that the alterations made in this case so as to make both the British and the Mysore boundaries agree, do not affect the area and that as many as 18 missing stones were replanted in this locality.

No. R. 13059-61—L. S. 55-16-2, DATED 29TH JUNE 1917.

He further says that in replanting the third stone from the north of Survey No. 112 of Sirekolam there was a difference in the reading of the offset measurement recorded in the Mysore "Tippani," the Land Records Tahsildar reading it as 1 chain 11 annas (an anna being 1—16 of the Mysore chain of 50 links) and the Amildar and the District Surveyor reading it as 1 chain and 15 annas. The difference between the two readings is 12½ links. The officers making the joint inspection have agreed to adopt the smaller offset subject to further verification with reference to the 'Pukka' books of the Mysore Survey Office. The Land Records Tahsildar says that if the longer measurement is adopted, the position of the stone falls inside the cultivated land of a British raiyat, thus making him lose a cent of wet land, while on the Mysore side it is all waste land lying uncultivated. These facts will be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, and he will be requested to have the 'pukka' books examined more carefully and report the result.

Report on the Registration of Rainfall in Mysore during 1916.

No. R. 12030-9—Agri. 51-16-3, dated 6th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

The Report on the Registration of Rainfall in the Mysore State during 1916, received with letter No. 708, dated 12th May 1917, from the Meteorological Reporter to Government.

Order No. R. 12030-9—Agri. 51-16-3, dated 6th June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The average rainfall during the year under report was 47·79 inches as against 39·65 inches during 1915, and 47·94 inches, the average of the previous 46 years (1870 to 1915).

3. During the year, one Raingauge Station at Hullukunte in the Bangalore District was closed. Out of the remaining 224 stations, 213 or 95 per cent were inspected, as against 203 or 90 per cent during the previous year. Government are glad to note that there was a distinct improvement in the inspection work in all the districts except Tumkur, where no less than 7 out of 40 stations, remained uninspected. The Amildars have also been recently authorized to inspect the stations in their taluks and with this addition to the inspecting staff, Government hope that in future no station will remain uninspected in any year.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Meteorological Reporter to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—R. K.

Amendment of Rule XXXIV of the Rules under the Mysore Land Improvement Loan Regulation.

No. R. 12240-9—AGRI. 20-16-3, DATED 12TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No C. 2486, dated 30th March 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter No. D. Dis 265, dated 16th December 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and stating that as proposed by that Officer duplicate registers of repayment of Land Improvement Loans referred to in Rule XXXIV of the Rules under the Mysore Land Improvement Loans Regulation, need not be maintained in the Sub Division offices concerned.

Order No. R. 12240-9—Agri. 20-16-3, dated 12th June 1917.

Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner and direct the discontinuance of the maintenance of duplicate registers of loans and repayments in the Sub-Division Offices. The Sub-Divisional Officers should however carefully inspect the loan registers when inspecting the Taluk Offices.

2. A notification will also issue amending Rule XXXIV of the Rules under the Mysore Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, as follows:—

Every Amildar (including Deputy Amildar) shall keep a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk in Form No. 11 hereto annexed and such other accounts and statements as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. A duplicate of this register shall also be maintained in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Final Forecasts of Paddy and Ragi Crops for 1916-17.

No. R. 12781-90—AGRI. 46-16-6, DATED 23RD JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The final forecasts* of the paddy and ragi crops in the Mysore State during 1916-17, received with letter No. C. 109-1, dated 19th May 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

* (Printed as enclosures).

Order No. R. 12781-90—Agri. 46-16-6, dated 23rd June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The disproportion between the estimated yield of both the crops (column 7) and the full standard rates (column 8) thereof, requires explanation.

3. The submission of the forecasts was delayed by more than two months. Such delays should be avoided in future.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C R.

Statement showing the final forecasts of paddy and ragi crops in the Mysore State for the year 1916-17.

Districts	Acreage				Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in			Outturn (Pallas)					Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+)or falls short of (—) outturn in				Remarks
	Of current year's crop	Of previous year's crop	Normal in average of preceding		Column 3	Column 4		Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rates	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3	Normal, *i.e.*, average of preceding		Column 9	Column 10			
			Five years	Ten years		Five years	Ten years				Five years	Ten years			Five years	Ten years	
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13		14
								Paddy									
1. Bangalore ...	54,922	54,213	50,321	53,906	+ 1·3	+ 8·7	+ 1·8	262,973	452,331	273,081	266,641	317,625	—41·9	— 3·7	— 1·3	—17·2	
								Cwt. lbs. 270,016 103	Cwt. lbs. 464,150 10	Cwt 280,404	Cwt. 273,783	Cwt. 326,134					
2. Kolar ...	75,657	61,783	51,483	51,899	+22·59	+46·95	+45·77	517,070	741,566	386,801	299,211	310,746	—30·27	+33·67	+78·78	+66·39	
								Cwt. lbs. 530,920 10	Cwt. lbs. 761,129 12	Cwt. 397,161	Cwt. 296,957	Cwt. 319 069					
3. Tumkur ...	85,649	63,507	55,754	59,539	+34·8	+53·6	+43·1	478,634	820,421	293,239	274,271	263,953	—41·6	+63·2	+74·5	+81·2	
								Cwt lbs. 491,464 62	Cwt. lbs. 842,399 72	Cwt 301,093	Cwt 281,617	Cwt. 271,023					
4. Mysore ...	135,211	125,518	123,981	111,485	+ 7·16	+ 8·30	+17·51	1,118,378	1,278,647	1,031,450	818,577	650,957	—14·33	+ 7·77	+26·77	+41·79	
								Cwt. lbs 1,148,331 62	Cwt. lbs. 1,312,896 53	Cwt. 1,059,078	Cwt. 840,914	Cwt. 668,393					
5. Hassan ...	103,827	108,488	105,170	102,112	+ 4·03	+ 3·36	+ 6·17	715,676	886,480	786,073	687,981	647,186	—29·86	— 9·93	+ 3·86	+ 9·57	
								Cwt. lbs 734,647 106	Cwt. lbs. 910,225 0	Cwt. 807,128	Cwt. 706,409	Cwt 648,923					
6. Shimoga ...	230,206	226,590	221,735	222,370	+ 1·59	+ 3·82	+ 3·52	1,300,598	1,292,979	1,811,661	1,162,983	968,131	+ 1·37	—30·38	+11·83	+34·31	
								Cwt. lbs 1,335,135 59	Cwt. lbs. 1,317,811 57	Cwt 1,890,994	Cwt. 1,182,134	Cwt. 994,066					
7. Kadur ...	96,156	95,537	94,592	93,017	+ 0·6	+ 1·6	+ 3·3	685,526	811,568	643,551	539,356	533,213	—15·5	+ 6·5	+27·0	+28·0	
								Cwt lbs. 703,888 31	Cwt lbs 830,211 92	Cwt 645,274	Cwt. 551,711	Cwt. 547,195					
8. Chitaldrug ...	35,353	27,079	22,435	23,362	+30·5	+57·5	+51·3	142,380	278,107	127,447	107,375	96,579	—11·8	+11·7	+32·6	+47·4	
								Cwt. lbs. 146,193 84	Cwt. lbs. 285,020 65	Cwt. 130,861	Cwt. 110,251	Cwt. 99,166					
Total ...	821,983	762,598	725,671	717,990	+ 7·7	+13·2	+14·4	5,221,247	6,532,015	5,383,306	4,146,795	3,788,393	—20·06	—3·01	+25·8	+37·8	
								Cwt lbs. 5,361,091 63	Cwt. lbs 6,707,010 55	Cwt. 5,511,993	Cwt. 4,215,779	Cwt. 3,874.269					

Statement showing the final forecast of paddy and ragi crops in the Mysore State for the year 1916-17.—*concld.*

Districts	Acreage				Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in			Outturn (Pallas)					Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in				Remarks
	Of current year's crop	Of previous year's crop	Normal in average of preceding		Column 3	Column 4		Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rates	Yield of previous year *i.e.*, of area in column 3	Normal *i e*, average of preceding		Column 8	Column 9	Column 10		
			Five years	Ten years		Five years	Ten years				Five years	Ten years			Five years	Ten years	
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13		14
								Ragi									
1. Bangalore ...	428,674	416,870	410,317	401,740	+ 2·8	+4·4	+6·7	1,979,055	2,873,747	1,590,698	1,564,329	1,409,890	—31·1	+25·2	+26·5	+ 40·3	
2. Kolar ...	299,217	292,885	287,623	287,696	+ 2·16	+4·08	+4·0	1,078,748	1,387,500	721,096	851,872	1,256,187	—22·25	+49·59	+26·63	— 14·12	
3. Tumkur ...	420,410	430,435	416,212	413,888	— 2·3	+1·08	+1·5	2,279,220	2,520,503	1,373,468	1,143,128	1,136,611	— 9·5	+65·9	+99·3	+100·5	
4. Mysore ...	519,258	528,442	516,538	503,703	— 1·76	+0 52	+2·99	999,892	1,179,398	1,026,421	1,060,038	990,898	—17·95	— 2·65	— 6·01	+ 0·89	
5. Hassan ...	265,363	262,442	268,914	251,563	+ 1·10	—1·33	+0·30	1,025,272	1,358,755	1,042,530	1,113,588	1,052,627	—32 52	— 1·67	— 8·61	— 6·56	
6. Shimoga ...	103,128	111,351	107,221	103,226	— 7 29	—3·81	—0·09	283,680	331,323	309,384	243,331	186,175	—14 37	— 8·90	+16·58	+ 52·37	
7. Kadur ...	100,208	100,109	100,868	98,951	+ 0·08	—0 65	+1 0	366,930	666,794	400,197	368,682	371,969	—44·0	— 8·0	— 0·3	— 1·0	
8. Chitaldrug ...	160,914	168,062	151,477	155,482	— 4·2	+6·2	+3 5	400,898	679,606	380,151	360, 35	339,605	—41·1	+ 5·4	+11·2	+ 18·0	
Total ...	2297,172	2048,151	2259,163	2229 249	+12·1	+1·2	+3 04	8,413,695	10,997,626	6,883,945	6,704,704	6,783,852	—23·5	+23·1	+25·4	+ 24·2	

Final Forecast of Sugar-cane Crop, 1916-17.

No. R. 12910-20—AGRI. 46--16-9, DATED 26TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 111-1, dated 18th June 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the final * forecast of the sugar-cane crop in Mysore for 1916-17.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 12910-20—Agri. 46-16-9, dated 26th June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should take prompt steps for the punctual submission of the forecasts relating to their district to the Revenue Commissioner in future.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement showing the final forecast of sugar-cane crop in the State for the year 1916-17.

District	Area in acres				Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or is less (—) than area in			Field in acres in maunds in tons, cwts. and lbs.					Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or is less (—) than yield				Remarks
	Of current year's crop (1916-17)	Of previous year's crop	Normal or average of preceding		Column three	Column 4		Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2	Yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2 at standard rates	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3	Normal, *i.e.*, average of preceding		Column 8	Column 9	Column 10		
			Five years	Ten years		Five years	Ten years				Five years	Ten years			Five years	Ten years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bangalore ...	5,122	4,015	4,897	4,693	+27·5	+ 4·6	+ 9·1	Tons Cwt. lbs. 5,959 5 0 542,292	Tons Cwt. lbs. 8,341 15 0 759,830	Tons Cwt. lbs 4,299 19 0 391,298	Tons Cwt. lbs. 4,913 6 0 447,226	Tons Cwt. lbs. 4,514 12 0 413,273	—29·9	+38·5	+21·2	+31·2	Yields in tons, cwts. and lbs.
Kolar ...	8,976	6,931	8,498	11,617	+29·5	+ 5·6	—22·7	Tons Cwt. lbs. 15,475 5 6 1,444,357	Tons Cwt. lbs. 14,727 12 83 1,374,162	Tons Cwt lbs. 11,225 1 85 1,021,480	Tons Cwt lbs. 13,065 13 70 1,188,977	Tons Cwt. lbs. 11,933 2 22 1,085,913	+ 5·1	+41 3	+ 21	+ 33	
Tumkur ...	1,923	1,964	2,304	2,234	— 2·08	—16·5	—13·8	Tons Cwt. lbs. 3,152 8 83 288,870	Tons Cwt. lbs. 3,760 0 0 349,060	Tons Cwt. lbs. 2,399 0 0 223,965	Tons Cwt. lbs. 1,993 0 0 185,972	Tons Cwt. lbs. 2,498 0 0 233,148	—17·8	+28·08	+54·2	+23·4	
Mysore ...	4,466	4,592	5,251	4,871	— 2·7	—14·9	— 8·3	Tons Cwt. lbs. 5,791 0 0 526,981	Tons Cwt. lbs. 6,422 0 0 584,402	Tons Cwt. lbs. 6,457 0 0 587,587	Tons Cwt. lbs. 5,350 0 0 495,950	Tons Cwt. lbs. 3,666 0 0 336,606	—10 9	—11·50	+ 6	+ 56	
Hassan ...	4,089	4,697	6,039	5,314	—10·8	—32·2	—22·8	Tons Cwt. lbs 5,416 12 3 533,227	Tons Cwt. lbs. 6,382 19 1 580,850	Tons Cwt. lbs 6,220 11 14 566,072	Tons Cwt. lbs. 7,703 12 1 697,092	Tons Cwt. lbs. 7,343 5 2 668,239	— 8·9	— 5 8	— 23	—20 2	
Shimoga ..	8,887	7,740	7,295	6,707	+14·81	+21·8	+32·4	Tons Cwt. lbs. 1,951 18 51 360,898	Tons Cwt. lbs 6,317 17 16 577,655	Tons Cwt. lbs. 3,501 7 52 318,625	Tons Cwt. lbs. 3,035 7 53 276,219	Tons Cwt. lbs. 2,781 13 70 253,133	—34·5	+19·5	+37 8	+50 4	
Kadur ...	1,738	1,890	1,655	1,461	— 5·02	+ 5·0	+18·9	Tons Cwt lbs 1,244 11 97 113,258	Tons Cwt. lbs. 1,663 0 0 155,207	Tons Cwt. lbs. 1,077 0 0 100,527	Tons Cwt. lbs 1,094 0 0 102,107	Tons Cwt. lbs. 1,076 0 0 100,379	— 27	+ 12	+10 8	+ 12	
Chitaldrug ...	1,007	967	1,852	1,793	+ 4·1	—45·6	—43·8	Tons Cwt. lbs. 305 18 0 27,837	Tons Cwt. lbs 320 0 0 47,319	Tons Cwt lbs 286 15 0 26,092	Tons Cwt. lbs. 374 5 0 34,059	Tons Cwt. lbs. 357 13 0 32 546	—41 2	+ 6·7	—18 3	—14·5	
Total ...	36,208	32,736	37,791	38,690	+10·6	— 4·2	— 6·4	Tons Cwt. lbs. 42,259 19 16 3,855,720	Tons Cwt lbs 48,145 3 100 4,428,185	Tons Cwt. lbs. 35,466 14 39 3,235,646	Tons Cwt. lbs. 37,719 4 12 3,427,542	Tons Cwt. lbs 34,170 5 94 3,123,237	—12·9	+19·1	+12·4	+23·4	

N.B.—All figures shown against towns, etc., are taluks.

No. R. 13078-86—Agri. 24-16-10, dated 29th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 105-4, dated 18th June 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the statement of cattle mortality in the State for the quarter ending 31st March 1917, together with his review thereon

Order No. R. 13078-86—Agri. 24-16-10, dated 29th June 1917.

Recorded.

2. The total mortality has slightly fallen as compared with that of the previous quarter ending 31st December 1916, but is 4,196 more than that of the corresponding quarter for the last year. The number of deaths due to sickness has also increased by 4,016 during the quarter under reference, the largest increase being in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Government desire that prompt measures for putting down the cattle diseases in the several districts should be forthwith taken by the Veterinary Department, with whom the District authorities should also co-operate.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW.

1. Recorded.

2. The accompanying statement shows the losses in cattle under the several heads during the quarter under review as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total mortality was 20,208 as against 16,012 in the previous year. The number of cattle that died of sickness rose from 8,924 to 12,940. Deaths caused by wild beasts diminished from 1,713 to 1,288.

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the Mysore State for the quarter ending the 31st March 1917.

District		Cows				Bulls and bullocks				He-buffaloes				She-buffaloes			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangalore	1915-16 ...	296	44	181	521	176	15	76	267	32	..	17	49	28	1	43	72
	1916-17 ...	238	33	207	478	163	10	3	246	26	...	5	31	62	...	49	111
Kolar	1915-16 ..	160	8	51	219	130	4	36	170	35	1	7	43	93	...	27	90
	1916-17 ...	263	5	54	322	195	3	17	215	16	...	6	22	120	4	20	144
Tumkur	1915-16 ...	201	26	163	390	170	12	109	291	11	1	18	30	85	1	74	160
	1916-17 ...	525	28	172	725	517	22	146	685	33	0	22	55	214	2	50	266
Mysore	1915-16 ...	248	63	277	588	233	28	182	443	29	2	13	44	42	3	54	99
	1916-17 ...	457	51	339	847	325	40	269	634	23	3	14	40	79	1	18	128
Hassan	1915-16 ...	325	89	325	739	251	20	239	510	47	3	59	109	153	5	88	246
	1916-17 ...	810	36	470	1,316	579	11	352	945	38	1	27	66	321	5	120	446
Shimoga	1915-16 ...	711	343	330	1,384	551	202	341	1,094	122	29	80	231	180	73	235	488
	1916-17 ...	565	217	385	1,167	378	152	354	884	116	28	249	393	176	60	292	528
Kadur	1915-16 ...	280	185	254	719	268	150	249	667	25	5	51	81	111	35	89	268
	1916-17 ...	584	183	300	1,067	535	162	257	954	65	9	30	104	309	33	110	452
Chitaldrug	1915-16 ...	568	30	126	724	578	8	114	700	75	1	28	104	716	1	79	799
	1916-17 ..	391	40	100	531	397	14	86	497	83	4	13	100	453	11	65	529
Total ...	1915-16 ...	2,789	788	1,707	5,284	2,357	439	1,346	4,142	376	42	273	691	1,711	122	689	2,522
	1916-17 .	3,833	593	2,027	6,453	3,089	417	1,554	5,060	400	45	66	811	1,734	116	754	2,604

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the Mysore State for the quarter ending the 31st March 1917—*concld.*

District		Sheep and goats				Horses				Asses				Total			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Bangalore	1915-16 ...	83	19	337	439	...	1	...	1	7	3	7	17	622	83	661	1,366
	1916-17 ...	123	7	43	273	14	2	1	17	...	1	4	5	626	53	382	1,061
Kolar	1915-16 ...	401	39	65	505	...	...	2	2	5	8	14	27	794	60	202	1,056
	1916-17 ...	1,424	21	123	1,568	2	..	2	4	12	1	15	28	2,082	34	237	2,303
Tumkur	1915-16 ...	347	130	450	927	3	1	2	6	1	1	4	6	818	172	820	1,810
	1916-17 ...	1,245	29	914	2,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,534	81	1,305	3,920
Mysore	1915-16 ...	180	23	321	524	3	3	1	7	1	1	3	5	736	123	851	1,710
	1916-17 ...	64	10	105	179	1	1	...	2	1	12	1	14	950	118	776	1,844
Hassan	1915-16 ...	88	15	24	127	3	1	1	5	1	1	...	2	868	134	736	1,738
	1916-17 ...	77	7	29	113	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	1,827	64	1,000	2,891
Shimoga	1915-16 ...	2	...	6	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	1,867	647	992	3,506
	1916-17 ...	...	1	2	3	...	1	.	1	1	...	...	1	1,236	459	1,282	2,977
Kadur	1915-16 ...	..	6	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	1	717	382	644	1,743
	1916-17 ...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	6	2	...	8	1,504	389	697	2,590
Chitaldrug	1915-16 ..	555	68	122	745	5	1	...	6	5	...	...	5	2,502	112	469	3,083
	1916-17 ...	902	19	35	956	3	2	...	5	2	..	2	4	2,231	90	301	2,622
Total ...	1915-16 ..	1,656	300	1,625	3,281	15	7	7	29	20	15	28	63	8,924	1,713	5,375	16,012
	1916-17 ...	3,839	94	1,251	5,284	22	7	4	33	23	16	24	63	12,940	1,288	5,980	20,208

No. R. 13078-86—Agrl. 24-16-10, dated 29th June 1917.

Preaudit of Travelling Allowance Bills

No. Fl. 7374-423—G. F. 135-16-1, dated 5th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note from Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, dated 5th December 1916, on the subject of the introduction of post-audit of travelling allowance bills.

Order No. Fl. 7374-423—G. F. 135-16-1, dated 5th June 1917.

Under the ruling contained in Article 643, Mysore Service Regulations, all travelling allowance bills are required to be preaudited by the Comptroller before they can be paid. Mr. Datta, in his note read above points out that this practice was long ago given up in British India, and suggests that in view to avoid the delay involved in the system of payment after preaudit, travelling allowance bills in Mysore may in future be allowed to be cashed in treasuries without such preaudit, after they are duly countersigned by Controlling Officers as required by the Rules.

He proposes, however, to retain the system of preaudit in respect of the travelling allowance bills of Headquarter Offices *i. e.*, those at Bangalore. To ensure that the change in the system does not tend to any loss of control in the audit office in respect of the checking of travelling allowance claims, he suggests also that the post-audit of all travelling allowance bills should be reviewed by a Gazetted Officer of the Comptroller's Office.

Government are pleased to accept the suggestions of Mr. Datta and direct that except in regard to travelling allowance bills of officers and offices at Bangalore, the present practice of preaudit be discontinued.

Article 643, Mysore Service Regulations, will be modified accordingly.

The Comptroller is requested to issue subsidiary instructions in the matter for the guidance of all officers.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Mr. K. L. Datta.

Exd—C. R.

Amalgamation of the State Huzur Treasury with the Bangalore District Treasury.

No. Fl. 7619-68—G. F. 233-16-3, dated 20th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note dated 13th February 1917, by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, on the subject of "Amalgamation of the State Huzur and the Bangalore District Treasuries."

Order No. Fl. 7619-68—G. F. 233-16-3, dated 20th June 1917.

The chief work of the State Huzur Treasury now consists of the collection of the surpluses of District and Taluk Treasuries and sending some of them to the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, and to utilise the balance to meet the requirements of the deficit Treasuries. These surpluses to be remitted to the Bank of Madras can be sent to it direct by the remitting Treasuries without the intervention of any Treasury at Bangalore. The Bangalore District Treasury is always in deficit and a part of the surpluses collected at the Huzur Treasury has to be sent to the District Treasury. This method of supplying funds to the Bangalore Treasury involves double shroffing, first when remittances are received at the Huzur Treasury and then again when they are received at the Bangalore Treasury. With the opening of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, Mysore will be more conveniently connected with Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug than Bangalore, and it will be more economical to collect at Mysore that portion of the surpluses of these Treasuries which is likely to be required at Mysore and the Treasuries mentioned during the slack season, and also to send from Mysore than from Bangalore, remittances to some of the other treasuries during the deficit season.

The work of the State Huzur Treasury other than that relating to remittances consists of—

(1) incorporating in its accounts, the transactions with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore,

(2) receiving, storing and supplying small coins and opium to Treasuries, and

(3) paying Pollegar pensions and dealing with questions relating to such pensions.

The transactions of the Dewan's deposit account with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, need not be passed through the State Huzur Treasury Accounts and they can be directly brought on the books of the Comptroller. The other items of work are too insignificant to require the maintenance of a separate Treasury for their performance.

2. The work of the State Huzur Treasury is thus capable of substantial reduction by altering the procedure in regard to remittances and by transferring to the Comptroller's Office the accounts of the Madras Bank transactions. The work of the Bangalore District Treasury has already been considerably reduced by the system of preaudit payments and the simplification of work of both the District and Taluk Treasuries recommended by Mr. Datta and sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 4633-5, dated 19th February 1917. In view of these considerations, the maintenance of both the Bangalore District and the State Huzur Trea-

suries is unnecessary and Mr. Datta has accordingly suggested their amalgamation into one Treasury which will result in simplification of work and in a reduction of the cost of establishment. Government agree with Mr. Datta and direct that with effect from 24th June 1917, the two Treasuries be combined and worked as one.

3. The combined Treasury will be located in the Public Office Buildings and will be called the State Huzur Treasury. The Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District will submit daily and monthly accounts to it as they are now doing to the Bangalore District Treasury.

4. The State Huzur Treasury will cease to be a separate Treasury from the 24th June 1917, and it will submit to the Comptroller an account made up for the first 23 days of the month. Its cash balance at the close of the 23rd June 1917 will be shown as having been remitted the same day to the combined Treasury. The Treasury Officer, Bangalore, will take charge of this balance on the same day and credit it in his accounts as a remittance received from the State Huzur Treasury. The 24th June 1917 is a Sunday and all the arrangements necessary for transferring the work of the Bangalore District Treasury to the combined Treasury should be completed on that day when the Treasury Officer, Bangalore, Mr. Srinivasa Murthi, should take over complete charge of the Huzur Treasury from Mr. Krishnaswami Rao. The combined Treasury should conduct transactions with the public under the new procedure with effect from the 25th June 1917. The accounts for June 1917 to be submitted to the Comptroller by the combined Treasury will be for its transactions from the 25th to 30th of the month and for the transactions of the Bangalore District and Taluk Treasuries for the whole month.

5. The transactions of the Dewan's Deposit account with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, will, with effect from the 25th June 1917, be brought directly on the books of the Comptroller. The cheques drawn on this account will not, from that date, be signed by the State Huzur Treasury Officer but by an Assistant Comptroller authorised to do so by the Comptroller.

6. The present practice of bringing on the accounts of the State Huzur Treasury, remittances sent to the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, direct from other Treasuries, will be discontinued and such remittances will be charged in the accounts of the remitting Treasuries as remittances to the Bank, and credited in the accounts of the Bank rendered to the Comptroller.

7. The combined Treasury will be the Depot for keeping stocks of small coins and opium and supplying them to the Treasuries.

8. Payment of Pollegar pensions will be made by the combined Treasury, and the Officer in charge of it will deal with all questions relating to such pensions under the orders of the Comptroller. Correspondence with Government in regard to such matters, as well as in all other matters connected with the Huzur Treasury, will be carried on by the Comptroller.

9. The Huzur Treasury will be under the control of the Comptroller, the whole establishment including the Treasury Officer working under his orders. The relation of this Treasury to the Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District will be the same as that between the Taluk Treasuries and the District Treasuries of other districts. The Treasury Officer will have power to give instructions to the Taluk Treasuries in regard to accounts work, though the Taluk Treasuries will continue to be under the control of the Revenue Department who will be responsible for the safe custody of the cash, for their periodical verification and for their general management specially in regard to their dealings with the public, and they will be inspected by revenue officers as at present, apart from their inspection by the Huzur Treasury Officer as provided for in the next para.

10. The Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District will also be inspected by the Officer in charge of the combined Treasury as required by para 728 of the Mysore Treasury Manual and inspection reports will be sent to the Revenue Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District. This procedure is necessary as the Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District will continue to be under the Administrative control of the Revenue Department and any disciplinary

action in regard to officers in charge of Taluk Treasuries, called for by an inspection report, has to be taken by that Department.

11. The verifications of cash balance of the combined Treasury on the 1st of every month will be made by the Comptroller.

12. The amalgamation renders practically the whole establishment of the present State Huzur Treasury superfluous. The establishment of the Bangalore District Treasury should also be capable of substantial reduction due to the introduction of preaudit payments, and simplification in the system of Treasury Accounts. The only additional work which will devolve on the Bangalore District Treasury is that relating to Pollegar pensions and stocking and supplying small coins and opium. The establishment of the combined Treasury will, from 1st July next, consist of the following hands :—

1 Head Accountant.	4 Gollars.
9 Assistant Accountants.	1 Mutchi.
1 Treasurer.	1 Dafadar.
4 Shroffs.	4 Peons.

The Comptroller will, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, select from the establishment of the Bangalore District Treasury, the men required for the combined Treasury in addition to the men retained out of the establishment of the present Huzur Treasury. The men selected will, until further orders, draw the pay they are now getting.

13. Of the permanent hands thrown out by these arrangements from the present Huzur Treasury establishment, those who have attained the age of superannuation should be retired from 1st July 1917 and the others should be provided for in the Comptroller's office, temporary men now entertained in that office being discharged. Similar arrangements should be made by the Revenue Department, in regard to permanent men now on the Bangalore Treasury staff not required for the combined Treasury. If any of these men cannot be provided for immediately, they should be kept on as supernumeraries, but no temporary men should be retained so long as any of these men are retained as supernumeraries. The Comptroller should submit a report regarding the men selected for the combined Treasury establishment and the men of the present State Huzur Treasury who have to be kept on as supernumeraries. The Revenue Commissioner will also submit a report regarding the men of the District Treasury staff who have to be kept on as supernumeraries. On receipt of the reports called for, orders will be issued to other Departments, if necessary, to reserve vacancies occurring in them for absorbing these hands.

14. The Barr guard at present on duty at the District Treasury should also be sent back and placed under the disposal of the Chief Commandant, with effect from the 25th June 1917.

15. As suggested by Mr. Datta, orders have already been issued to discontinue, with effect from 1st April 1917, all payments previously made by the Bangalore Taluk Treasury. The transactions at the Taluk Treasury are now confined to receiving the collections on account of Land and Excise Revenues, and all other receipts are now required to be paid direct into the District Treasury. With effect from 25th June 1917, the Bangalore Taluk Treasury will send its daily collections to the new State Huzur Treasury which will also receive direct, all other money payable to Government, at Bangalore. The Barr guard now employed at the Bangalore Taluk Treasury should be replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commandant as soon as possible after the receipt of these orders. The services of the Nagadi gumasta and one of the two gollars at present employed at the Taluk Treasury are no longer required for work in connection with the Taluk Treasury, and if they are permanent officials, they should be provided for in some other suitable vancancies as soon as possible. The establishment of the Taluk Treasury at Bangalore will consist in future of only a shroff and a gollar besides the shroff now entertained for receiving Excise collections

No. FL. 7619-68—G. F. 233-16-3, DATED 20TH JUNE 1917.

16. The Officer in charge of the combined Treasury will, until further orders, be *ex-officio* Superintendent of Stamps. Mr. Srinivasa Murti will accordingly take over charge of the Office of Stamp Superintendent on the 24th June 1917 from Mr. N. Krishnaswami Rao.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Stamp Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.
The other Secretaries to Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Prevention of the Rush of Expenditure in the Public Works Department.

No. Fl. 7849-88—G. F. 221-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note dated 19th December 1916, by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, on the subject of prevention of rush of expenditure in the Public Works Department in the month of June every year and of the large amount of expenditure incurred against Code Rules and held under objection by the audit office.

Order No. Fl. 7849-88—G. F. 221-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

In his Note read above, Mr. Datta brings to the notice of Government that expenditure in the Public Works Department proceeds slowly during the first ten or eleven months of the official year and then there is a rush of expenditure in the last month or two, that the outlay incurred in the month of June every year by Public Works Officers as well as Civil Officers acting as Public Works disbursers is very heavy compared with the average in the previous eleven months and that such a procedure undoubtedly involves hurried measurements towards the close of the year followed by hurried payments in the anxiety to work out grants, and that it often results in overmeasurements and overpayments.

2. He also points out that a large amount of expenditure is being incurred in the Public Works Department without properly sanctioned estimates and in excess of sanctioned estimates as also without appropriation of funds and in excess of sanctioned appropriations.

3. To remedy these and other defects, Mr. Datta suggests the issue of certain rules of procedure for strict observance and the adoption of disciplinary measures in cases of persistent irregularities or failure to obey the prescribed rules.

4. Government regret to observe that the rules in the Public Works Code and the Departmental Manual in force and the several orders already issued in the Public Works Department from time to time prohibiting rush of expenditure in the closing month of the year as well as objectionable expenditure of the kind referred to above, have not had the desired effect and that severe measures of discipline are now required to be taken to ensure strict observance of these rules.

5. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the instructions contained in the Appendix to this Order be carefully followed and strictly adhered to by the Administrative and Executive Officers of the Department.

6. To ensure the strict observance of these rules in future, Government also direct that the Comptroller should submit annually to Government in the Public Works Department confidential reports on the condition of accounts of each disbursing officer and that such reports should invariably be considered when sanctioning promotions to the officers concerned.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Chief Electrical Engineer.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary to Government for Railways.
All Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.
Other Heads of Departments.

No. FL. 7849-88—G. F. 221-16-1, DATED 23RD JUNE 1917.

APPENDIX.

The following rules of procedure supplementary to the instructions contained in the Public Works Code and Public Works Manual are issued for the guidance of all officers concerned in the matter of incurring Public Works expenditure.

2. The officers concerned will understand that they render themselves personally liable for all irregular and unauthorised expenditure, that may be incurred by them or under their authority in contravention of these rules.

(i) No work should be commenced until an estimate has been duly sanctioned and funds allotted except in very urgent cases, under the special orders of the Superintending Engineer or the Chief Engineer or the Revenue Commissioner specifying the necessity for a departure from the rule; and in such cases, the estimates should be prepared with the utmost expedition and appropriation of grants arranged for and a copy of the orders should be sent by the sanctioning authority to the Comptroller.

(ii) Excesses over estimates should be strictly avoided and a revised estimate should be prepared as soon as it is perceived that the sanctioned estimate is likely to be exceeded by more than five per cent.

(iii) No provision should be made in the Public Works Department budget for any work, unless an estimate for it has been sanctioned already or is certain to be sanctioned before the commencement of the year to which the budget relates, and unless the site has been definitely settled and has been acquired or will certainly be acquired by that date. Allotment of funds in anticipation of estimates being sanctioned should be quite exceptional. To enable Government to pass timely orders on irregular or unauthorised appropriation of funds, a monthly statement of unauthorised appropriations as prescribed in the Public Works Code, Vol. II, paragraph 1434, should be prepared and submitted by the Comptroller for the orders of Government in the Public Works Department.

(iv) Under the new budget procedure, the Chief Engineer is required to furnish the Comptroller, before the end of February every year, with detailed schedules of works for which he proposes provision to be made in the preliminary edition of the budget estimates to be sanctioned in April. If any unsanctioned works are included in these schedules, the Chief Engineer will take steps at once to get detailed estimates prepared for these works and arrange that by the time the final edition of the budget estimates is issued in May, Estimates may be sanctioned for all these works and that it may not be necessary to include any unsanctioned works, in the final edition of the budget estimates.

(v) To ensure progress of expenditure in each sub-division being watched and an effective control being exercised in respect of the utilisation of grants, a monthly statement of grants and outlay in the form appended should be regularly prepared by Executive engineers as soon as the divisional accounts are completed and sent to Sub-Division Officers with needful instructions for taking timely action in respect of lapses or excesses foreseen.

(vi) Expenditure will as far as possible be equalised throughout the year and work done and measured in one month shall ordinarily be paid for in the next month. Work completed in the early part of June may, however, be measured and paid for before the end of the month. But no work measured after the 15th June should, without the special orders of the Chief Direction Officer of the Department concerned, be paid for till July.

4. The irregularities which characterised 'June Expenditure' may be classified as under:—

(*a*) Unreal payments, that is, payments charged off in accounts as expenditure, without the payments being actually made to the parties concerned.

(*b*) Payments made before the work or service for which they are due is performed.

(*c*) Purchase of materials on Government account or advance of money to a contractor on materials collected by him when such materials are not required in the near future.

(*d*) Adjustments during June from work to stock or from one work to another, with a view to write-back as soon as the year is over.

(*e*) Hasty or imperfect measurements of works followed by hurried payments towards the close of the year.

These irregularities should be scrupulously avoided and if committed, serious notice would be taken by Government of the conduct of the officers responsible for them.

No. Fl. 7849-88—G. F. 221-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

Statement showing expenditure to the end of.....

Items No.	Head of account	Total amount of estimates for works under execution	Grant for the Sub-Division	Proportionate outlay		Actual outlay		Liabilities			Remarks
				During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month	Sub-Divisional	Public Works Workshops	Land compensation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Note—(1) Unexpended balances of estimates at the beginning of the year in the case of works in progress, and amounts of estimates in the case of new works, should be entered in column 3.

(2) The grants for each major work, and lump sum grants for minor works, repairs, etc., should be shown in column 4.

(3) The figure in column 5 should be more or less be treated as forecast, and it should generally be over $\frac{1}{12}$ of the grant in the earlier months of the official year if the full grant is to be worked out satisfactorily.

(4) Columns 10 and 11 will usually be written up in the divisional office.

(5) Difference, if any, between the figures in columns 5 and 7 should be explained in column 12.

Inspection of the Public Works Divisional Offices by Account Officers.

No. Fl. 7800-49—G. F. 220-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 1730-60—P. W. 8903-33, dated 14th September 1915, adopting a tentative procedure for the inspection of the Public Works Divisional Offices by Account Officers.

2. Note dated 15th December 1916, by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, on the subject of the inspection of Public Works Divisional Offices by Account Officers and Superintending Engineers.

Order No. Fl. 7800-49—G. F. 220-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

Under the rules contained in paras 1756-1772 of the Public Works Department Code, Volume II, and the Government Order read above, the Comptroller or one of his Assistants is required to inspect every Divisional Office once a year and submit reports of such inspections to Government, and the duties of a Superintending Engineer in the matter are laid down in paras 268 to 276 of Volume I of the Public Works Department Code.

2. In his Note dated 15th December 1916, Mr. Datta brings to the notice of Government that the inspections by the Comptroller's staff have not been done regularly in the past, that these inspections take an unduly long time and also that in respect of a number of inspection reports submitted by the Comptroller, no effective action has been taken to set right the defects noticed for a long time after their submission. He points out that Divisional Offices are not also being regularly inspected by Superintending Engineers and that their responsibility in the matter should be enforced.

3. In view to remedy these and other defects, Mr. Datta proposes certain rules of procedure which Government are pleased to accept. They accordingly direct that the rules as contained in the Appendices A. and B. to this Order be strictly observed in future by the officers concerned.

4. The procedure laid down for the inspection of Public Works Divisional Offices will also *mutatis mutandis* be adopted in respect of the accounts of Marahmat, Electrical and Railway Construction Offices. These rules will also apply to accounts of Open Lines of Railways. The accounts of stations will, however, be inspected only once in three years and the other offices once every year. The inspection of stations will be in addition to their periodical examination by Travelling Inspectors of Accounts under the Open Line Rules.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary to Government for Railways.
The Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
All Superintending Engineers.
All Executive Engineers.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd.— C. R.

No. FL. 7800-49—G. F. 220-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTION OF DIVISIONAL OFFICES BY THE COMPTROLLER.

1. Every Public Works Divisional Office should invariably be inspected once a year by a gazetted officer of the Comptroller's office.

2. The following detailed procedure should be adopted for such inspections:—

(*a*) A programme providing for the inspection of all the offices should be drawn up by the Comptroller at the commencement of the year, and such programme should, as a rule, be adhered to. Every inspection should ordinarily be finished in two to six days.

(*b*) The programme should be so arranged that Inspecting Officers, after leaving Head-quarters once, may finish the inspection of all the offices lying in the same direction before returning to Head-quarters.

(*c*) A notice of inspection should be issued to each division at least a week before the inspection. In the notice, the month's accounts selected for test audit should not be mentioned, but the measurement books, etc., required should be enumerated, selection in the central office being made with reference to the importance of the works in progress, the duration of works and delay in payments, and with regard to any irregular purchases of stores or payment of work noticed in the monthly audit.

(*d*) A list of the books required should be sent to the Executive Engineer so that he may arrange to keep them ready against the Inspecting Officer's arrival. Any other books that may be required during the course of inspection should be called for as soon as found necessary and should be forthwith produced.

(*e*) The accounts and vouchers of the month to be test audited should be taken from the Central Office with the Inspecting Officer, who may be assisted in the work by one or more accountants as may be necessary.

(*f*) The procedure to be observed in inspecting the accounts of an office will follow the details laid down in Annexure A to the Public Works Form 145 and the questions in Parts I and II of the form.

(*g*) Objections discovered should at once be noted on separate memos and given to the Divisional Accountant for replies being furnished every day and on the last day of the inspection, a draft report drawn up embodying the important points noticed and not explained on the spot, should be handed over to the Executive Engineer and his replies obtained before the Inspecting Officer leaves the station. For this purpose, the Executive Engineer is required to be at his head-quarters while his division is under inspection, unless unavoidable public business detains him in camp. He should in any case be present at head-quarters and co-operate with the Inspecting Officer, during the last few days of the inspection. The Executive Engineer should then record, in the column provided for the purpose in the inspection reports, over his signature, his explanation of the points noticed, the action taken by him to remove the irregularities pointed out, his acceptance of the suggestions for improvement, and his reasons for differing from the views of the Inspecting Officer. Every Inspection report with the Executive Engineer's explanation, etc., as provided for above, will then be sent to the Superintending Engineer concerned, within a fortnight after its receipt by the Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer should, in a separate column to be provided for the purpose in the Inspection report, record his views on the points of difference between the Executive Engineer and the Inspecting Officer, and note the orders he may have separately issued to the Executive Engineer for the removal of the defects pointed out. With the column thus filled up and duly signed by him, the Superintending Engineer should return the report to the Comptroller within three weeks after its receipt.

(*h*) In the Comptroller's office an extract of the important objections not sufficiently explained by the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer will be made out and submitted to Government in the Public Works Department, invariably within two months of the date of inspection, with a covering letter in which all serious irregularities noticed at the inspection should be prominently brought to notice and specific orders requested.

(*i*) The orders of Government will be communicated to the Comptroller within three months at the latest, copies being sent to the Chief Engineer at the same time, for the information and guidance of departmental officers.

No. Fl. 7800-49--G. F. 220-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

3. In addition to these annual inspections for the test audit of a month's accounts, the Comptroller may, whenever he considers it necessary, himself pay, or direct one of his gazetted Assistants to pay surprise visits to a Divisional or Sub-Divisional Office and submit a report of such inspection to Government.

4. The Comptroller should submit to Government in the Financial Department, quarterly statements showing the inspection reports on which orders have not been passed by Government within three months, and bringing out clearly the important points on which orders are required. The first statement regarding all the inspection reports issued up to 31st December 1916 on which orders of Government have not been passed, should be submitted within two weeks from the date of communication of this order.

5. The Comptroller should submit to Government in the Financial Department, by the 1st of August in each year, a statement showing the divisions inspected during the previous official year, the date of each inspection and the time taken, together with a brief account of the nature of the serious irregularities brought to notice and the general condition of the initial accounts maintained. The statement should contain a note of the divisions not inspected, with an explanation as to why it has not been possible to inspect them.

APPENDIX B.

Inspection by Superintending Engineers.

1. It is the duty of the Superintending Engineer to make frequent inspections of the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices in his circle.

2. Each Divisional Office should invariably be inspected by him in detail once a year, and reports of such inspection should be drawn up in Form 144A. of the Public Works Code and submitted through the Chief Engineer for the information and orders of Government.

3. He should also submit to Government annually, by the 15th July, a report showing the offices he has inspected during the previous year as well as those he has not inspected, giving reasons why he has not inspected the latter

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House-building Advance of one Year's Pay.

No. Fl. 7980-8029—G. F. 9-16-220, dated 26th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Para 2 of the Government Order No. Fl. 3490-538—G. F. 588-11-5, dated 7th February 1914, restricting the maximum limit of twelve months' pay to the case of advances for constructing houses in the Extensions of Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga Cities.

Order No. Fl. 7980-8029—G. F. 9-16-220, dated 26th June 1917.

The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Tumkur and Kolar represent that in view to avoid the trouble consequent on the frequent outbreak of plague, regular extensions have been formed at their district headquarters, that the advance of six months' pay admissible under the rules is not adequate and that the concession of granting twelve months' pay as house-building advance should be extended to the people desiring to construct houses in the extensions in those places also as in Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga.

2. Government are of opinion that the representation is reasonable and are accordingly pleased to permit the maximum limit of advances being raised to twelve months' pay for the construction of houses in all important towns where extensions have been laid out in accordance with a regular scheme.

3. Para 2 of the Order dated 7th February 1914 will be altered as follows:—

House-building advances are subject to maximum limit of either twelve months' pay or six months' pay. The former limit is restricted to the case of houses in the extensions of all important towns having extensions laid out in accordance with a regular scheme. The latter is applied to all other places in the State provided the conditions mentioned in Article 136, Civil Account Code, Volume 1, apply to that locality.

4. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary corrections to the Treasury Manual.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Finl. Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. Fl. 8103-52—G. F. 41-16-10, dated 29th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 9557—B. & R. 1020, dated 12—15th May 1917, from the Comptroller enquiring if in conformity with the proviso in Section 3, Sub-section (*b*) of Regulation IX of 1916, relating to Government and other Provident Funds fixing the discretionary limit at Rs. 1,000 up to which the Officer managing the Fund can make payments, the limit of Rs. 500 fixed in the proviso to Rule 9 (2) (*b*) of the State Provident Fund Rules does not require to be correspondingly raised to Rs. 1,000.

Order No. Fl. 8103-52—G. F. 41-16-10, dated 29th June 1917.

Government are pleased to raise from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 the discretionary limit provided in Rule 9 (2) (*b*) of the State Provident Fund Rules as proposed by the Comptroller in the letter read above.

2. The said Rule 9 (2) (*b*) will stand revised as follows:—

"9 (2) (*b*) If no such request has been submitted, it will be paid to the legal representatives of the estate as determined by a Civil Court having competence to pass orders in this respect; provided that, if the sum remaining at the credit of the depositor does not exceed Rs. 1,000, it may be paid to such person or persons as the Comptroller considers to be entitled thereto."

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Kad.—C. B.

Reform of the Public Works System of Payments and Accounts.

No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note dated 23rd December 1916, by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, suggesting proposals for the reform of the Public Works System of Payments and Accounts.

Order No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

In his note read above, Mr. Datta points out that the rules laid down in the Public Works Department Code and the Mysore Public Works Manual for the guidance of Executive Officers, in the matter of regulating expenditure and submission of accounts are not strictly followed and that due attention is not paid to audit objections. It is reported that a considerable amount drawn during the past few years for salaries and establishment charges and held under objection by the Comptroller remain to be regularised, that a large number of vouchers for expenditure incurred up to end of June 1916 aggregating over 10 lakhs of rupees have not been submitted to the Audit Office and that in many of these cases no bills giving details of the expenditure have been furnished to the Comptroller. It is also stated that the provision made in the departmental budget for works for which no estimates have been sanctioned is unusually heavy. Work in the Audit Office is said to be dilatory as the accounts are not audited and completed and the objection statements issued until the end of the second month after that to which they relate. It is also brought to notice that though the Comptroller's Office was amalgamated with that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts on 1st January 1907, the two sections of the office are still working as quite independent offices, necessitating the employment of a much larger number of Gazetted and subordinate staff than is actually necessary.

2. To remedy these and other defects Mr. Datta suggests certain measures, the chief of which are:—

(i) The payment of all salary, establishment, travelling allowance and contingent bills by Treasury Officers, as in the Civil Department, instead of by the Public Works Disbursing Officers themselves.

(ii) Payment of work bills also by treasuries on presentation of regular bills instead of, as at present, by cheques drawn by Public Works Disbursing Officers and

(iii) In respect of Divisions located at Bangalore, the payment of all bills whether for salary, establishment, travelling allowance or contingent charges or for works executed, to be made after preaudit by the Comptroller.

3. The question of reforming the Public Works system of audit and accounts by introducing the procedure of drawing money on bills from treasuries instead of on cheques drawn by Divisional Officers against Letters of Credit to remove many of the existing defects and irregularities inherent in the present system, has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In British India, this reform has been only partially introduced, bills for salary, establishment, travelling allowance and contingent charges of Public Works Officers being paid by Treasury Officers. Bills for work done, however, still continue to be paid by Officers of the Public Works Department by means of cheques.

4. The first of Mr. Datta's suggestions, *i.e.*, to adopt the system of payment of salary, establishment, travelling allowance and contingent bills of Public Works Officers by Treasury Officers has already been accepted by Government and orders have been issued in Government Order No. Fl. 4626-9—G. F. 171-16-2, dated 19th

No. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

February 1917. The procedure has been introduced in all the Public Works Divisions, including the Electrical and Maramat Departments with effect from 1st April 1917.

5. Government agree that the proposal to pay work bills also at treasuries will remove many of the defects and irregularities brought to notice and that it will tend to ensure that no cash leaves the treasury except on a claim against Government passed by a responsible officer of the Public Works Department and on a duly vouched receipt for the money paid. No practical inconveniences in working the new arrangement are foreseen by the Public Works Department. Government are therefore pleased to direct that with effect from 1st July 1917, all charges of the Public Works Department for work done, be paid from the treasury direct on bills duly passed by Executive Officers of the Department and on the receipt of payees.

As, however, frequent payments to persons not in Government service on bills in the ordinary form bearing an order for payment enfaced on them are likely to be attended with risk, Government direct that the forms of work bills to be enfaced for payment at the treasury should contain a printed ground work, difficult to imitate, on which the amount payable at the treasury should be written in words. These forms should be bound in books of 100 forms each and the books should be kept by the officers or subordinates concerned under lock and key and a proper stock account should be kept for them. All duplicate bills should be drawn in a special form not containing the ground work mentioned above and bearing the words "Not payable at the treasury" printed prominently at the top.

6. To avoid a large number of bills for small amounts being presented at the treasuries and to meet emergent claims for work done, suitable permanent advances will be allowed to Disbursing Officers apart from those allowed for contingent charges and these advances should be recouped by means of bills from the treasury.

7. The amounts mentioned in Appendix A are accordingly sanctioned as permanent advances to the officers enumerated in it. These permanent advances will be kept separate from those sanctioned for contingencies in Government Order No. Fl. 4626-9—G. F. 171-16-2, dated 19th February 1917. Divisional Officers other than those in charge of Krishnarajasagar Works and the Mysore Headquarters Range do not ordinarily make any payments of work bills in cash as they are not in direct charge of works and no large advances are necessary for them. For meeting petty miscellaneous charges connected with works and stores, *e.g.*, railway freight, cart-hire, etc., a permanent advance of Rs. 100 is sanctioned to each of them. As regards the Krishnarajasagar Works, pieceworkers should be paid in cash up to Rs. 250 in each case from the permanent advance and consolidated bills should be prepared as at present, the permanent advance being recouped by encashing them at the treasury. When the amount payable to a pieceworker exceeds Rs. 250, a separate bill should be prepared and passed for payment to him at the treasury.

8. As a result of the adoption of this new arrangement, some changes in the system of accounts are necessary. These changes are described in the accompanying memo and new rules are laid down therein regarding the preparation of work bills, their scrutiny by Divisional Officers, their payment at treasuries, the compilation of accounts in the Executive Engineers' Offices, their submission to the Audit Office, the abolition of the system of Letters of Credit and the submission of completion reports. These rules should be carefully studied and followed and any doubts which may arise in the practical working of the scheme should forthwith be referred to the Comptroller for solution.

9. As regards Mr. Datta's suggestion that in respect of Divisions located in Bangalore, all payments should be made after preaudit in the Comptroller's Office by means of cheques, Government, while recognising some of the advantages of the system from the accounts point of view, are of opinion that it may not prove quite convenient to contractors. It is also not desirable that the Comptroller's office should have to send numerous cheques by post to Sub-Divisional Officers for delivery to contractors. The Financial Secretary is not in favour of the change and the Public Works Secretary after consulting the Departmental officers recommends that in the case of the Public Works Department, the system of preaudit for Divisions located in Bangalore may not be introduced at present. In these

circumstances, Government reserve the question of introducing the preaudit system for Divisions located in Bangalore for future consideration after the system of payment by bills instead of by cheques has been in operation for some time.

10. The suggestions made by Mr. Datta in regard to the simplification of the accounts work done in the Comptroller's Office are also approved. The Comptroller is requested to take needful action in the matter in consultation with Mr. Datta.

11. The proposal of Mr. Datta for the complete amalgamation of the Public Works and Civil Branches of the Comptroller's Office calculated to reduce the work and the establishment of that office, is also approved and his detailed proposals about the reorganisation of the Comptroller's Office staff are awaited.

12. Government have passed separate orders in regard to the strict observance by departmental officers of the rules of the Public Works Code and the standing orders issued from time to time, the desirability of regular inspections by the controlling officers of the Department and the Comptroller and other disciplinary measures necessary to enable Government to exercise a more effective control over the administration of the Public Works Department.

13. With the strict enforcement of these several orders aud the introduction of the changes now sanctioned, Government hope that there will be a decided improvement in the working of the Public Works Department.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department.
The Chief Electrical Engineer.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintending and Executive Engineers.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd—C. R.

No. FL. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

APPENDIX A.

Permanent Advances to Executive Engineers, Sub-Divisional and other Disbursing Officers.

Name of Division	Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional and other Disbursing Officers to whom permanent advances are sanctioned	Amount of permanent advance	Remarks
		Rs.	
1. Bangalore Division.	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Headquarters Range.	500	
	Sub-Divisional Officer. No. 1. ...	500	
	Do do „ 2 ...	500	
	Do do „ 3 ..	400	
	Do do „ 4 ...	1,000	
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Maralwadi	500	
	Do do Ootacamund.	500	
2. Mysore Division...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer No. 1 ..	750	
	Do do „ 2 ...	1,000	
	Do do „ 3 ..	1,000	
	Do do „ 4 ...	1,000	
	Do do „ 5 ..	1,000	
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Herigai...	1,000	
3. Irrigation Division.	Executive Engineer ..	1,000	.....
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Marikanave	1,000	
4. Public Works Workshop.	Superintendent	1,000	.....
5. Sanitary Division.	Assistant Engineer in charge ...	500	.....
	Sub-Divisional Officer No. 1 ...	50	
6. Mysore Headquarters Range.	Executive Engineer ...	1,000	.....
7. Water-Supply Division.	Executive Engineer ...	500	.....
	Soldevanhalli Pumping Station...	50	
	Shimoga Water Works ...	50	
	Jewel Filters	50	
	Davangere Sub-Division, Harihar Water Works	250	
8. Kadur ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer		
	No. 1 (Headquarters)—	500	
	No. 2	500	
	No. 3	250	
	No. 4	500	
	No. 5	500	

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Appendix A—*contd.*

Name of Division	Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional and other Disbursing Officers to whom permanent advances are sanctioned	Amount of permanent advance	Remarks
		Rs.	
9. Kolar ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer—		
	No 1 (Kolar)	500	
	No. 2 (Bowringpet) ...	1,000	
	No. 3 (Chintamani) ..	1,000	
	No. 4 (Chikballapur) ...	1,000	
	No. 5 (Bagepalli) ...	500	
10. Tumkur ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer No. 1 ...	500	
	Do do „ 2 ...	250	
	Do do „ 3 ...	500	
	Do do „ 4 ...	500	
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Deepanbudi Tank Works ...	500	
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Nidasal...	50	
11. Chitaldrug ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer No. 1 ..	250	
	Do do „ 2 ...	500	
	Do do „ 3 ...	500	
	Do do „ 4 ...	500	
12. Shimoga ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1 ...	500	
	Do „ 2 ..	500	
	Do „ 3 ...	1,000	
	Do Honnali bridge ...	200	
13. Hassan ...	Executive Engineer ...	100	For Railway freight, cart-hire, etc.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1 ...	1,000	
	Do „ 2 ...	750	
	Do „ 3 ...	500	
	Do „ 4 ..	750	
	CIVIL OFFICERS.		
14. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner ...	100	
15. Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	Do ...	100	
16. Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.	Do ...	100	
17. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	Do ...	100	
18. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.	Do ...	100	
19. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	Do ...	100	

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Appendix A—*concld.*

Name of Division	Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional and other Disbursing Officers to whom permanent advances are sanctioned	Amount of permanent advance	Remarks
		Rs.	
20. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.	Deputy Commissioner ...	100	
21. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug.	Do ...	100	
22. Inspector-General of Police.	Inspector-General of Police ...	100	
	CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.		
23. Chief Electrical Engineer's Office.	Chief Electrical Engineer ...	250	
	Chief Line Inspector ...	2,000	Imprest already sanctioned by Government.
	Chief Operator, Kolar Gold Fields	500	
	Assistant Chief Line Inspector ...	500	
24. Bangalore Power and Lighting.	Superintendent ...	1,000	
25. Mysore Power and Lighting.	Do ...	1,000	
26. Sivasamudram ...	Chief Operator ...	1,000	*Out of this amount, a suitable sub-imprest may be given to the Executive Engineer, No. II Division, for payments on the North Bank in addition to the imprest of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for him for urgent payments.
	KRISHNARAJASAGAR WORKS.		
27. Superintendent's Office (Dam Works)	Superintendent, Dam Works ...	30,000*	
28. Special Land Acquisition Office.	Special Land Acquisition Officer	1,000	
29. No. II Division ...	Executive Engineer ...	1,000†	
30. No. III Division ...	Do ...	1,000‡	
31. No. IV Akkihebbal.	Executive Engineer ...	1,000	†This is only to meet urgent payments. Weekly payments to labourers, etc., will be met from sub-imprests granted by the Superintendent.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1 ...	100	
	Do „ 2 ...	100	
	Do „ 3 ...	500	
32. No. V. Yedatore ...	Executive Engineer ...	1,000	
	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1 ...	200	
	Do „ 2 ...	200	
	Do „ 3 ...	150	‡Sub-imprests may be sanctioned, as necessary, to the survey parties.

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MEMORANDUM.

The following subsidiary instructions are issued for the information and guidance of officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department with regard to the preparation and payment of work bills and compilation of Sub-Divisional and Divisional accounts.

I. Preparation and Payment of Work Bills.

1. Works are executed either under the contract or the piecework system or by departmental labour. When work is done by contract, a contract certificate will be drawn in triplicate, one to be handed over to the payee after having been passed for payment at the treasury by the Executive Engineer and to be presented by the contractor for payment at the treasury, one for the Divisional Office and one for the Sub-Divisional Office. The original copy should be in white or yellow form according as it is an intermediate or a final bill, while the copies to be retained in the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices will be in the same form but bearing at the top the printed words "Not payable at the Treasury" and will also be in coloured paper to distinguish them readily from the original bills which will be payable at the Treasury. All the three copies should be submitted to the Divisional Office where the bill will be audited in the same detail in which it is audited now and when the Accountant has passed it, a pass order sheet in Form D will be attached to the original copy of the bill and all the three copies will be put up before the Executive Engineer, who will affix his signature on the pay order written on the ground work in the pass order sheet attached to the original copy, and at the same time impress a stamp "Pay order issued" on the bills, the stamp being always kept in his personal custody. The original bill thus stamped and with the pass order sheet duly signed by the Executive Engineer or other passing officer will be the Treasury Officer's authority to pay the specified amount to the party. The Treasury Officer will send these paid vouchers to the Audit Office with his bi-monthly lists of payments and before making the payment will take care to see that the document is a genuine one and that it contains a stamped acknowledgment of the contractor. If the acknowledgment on the bills themselves is not stamped, that on the pass order sheet should be stamped with a receipt stamp. Both the acknowledgments, namely, those on the bill and on the pass order sheet need not be stamped with receipt stamps.

2. Departmental labour is not common and with the exception of the Cauvery Reservoir Works which are carried out wholly by departmental agency and the weekly payments for labour on which, amount to about Rs. 30,000, the amount of work done by departmental labour in the other Divisions is very small, and in all these cases, including those relating to the Cauvery Reservoir Works, payments should be made on muster rolls or task work statements from permanent advances given to the disbursing officers whether they be Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions or Sub-Divisional Officers. The amount of permanent advance to be held by each officer is separately fixed in Appendix A.

3. *Bills how to be audited and passed for payment by Divisional Offices.*—A register of permanent advances will be maintained in each Divisional and Sub-Divisional Office. Bills for recoupment of permanent advances drawn by Sub-Divisional Officers should be in duplicate and submitted to the Divisional Office, supported by all sub-vouchers. The original bill will be passed by the Divisional Officer and an order for payment of the proper amount should be recorded by him on it. The separate pass order sheet prescribed for contract certificates should not be used in the case of these recoupment vouchers which should be payable invariably to the Sub-Divisional Officer. When signing the pay order on the recoupment voucher the Divisional Officer himself should cancel the muster rolls and the other sub-vouchers below Rs. 25 submitted with it, in such a way that they cannot be used again and retain them in his own office with the duplicate bills. The original bills with the pass order duly signed by the Executive Engineer and with the other sub-vouchers will then be returned to the Sub-Divisional Officers for obtaining payment from the Treasury. The sub-vouchers should not be drawn in duplicate.

Sub-Divisional Officers are authorised to pay contractors' or pieceworkers' bills up to Rs. 100 a month for each contractor for each work. Such bills will be paid from the permanent advance and will be treated as sub-vouchers to recoupment bills to be passed for payment by the Executive Engineer.

4. *Payment of bills at Treasuries.*—If more than one contract certificate has to be passed for payment on the same day in favour of the same contractor all the contract certificates will be included in one pass order sheet in Form D, the numbers of the certificates passed, the names of the works and the amounts being shown separately in it. Thus, all such bills will have one such pass order sheet attached to them. If a bill is lost before payment, a duplicate of it will be prepared and passed for payment only after obtaining a certificate from the Treasury Officer that the bill has not been paid. When such a certificate is once issued by the Treasury Officer, he will not make any payment on the original bill

thereafter. In such cases, the fact that the original bill has been lost, will be noted on the duplicate bill under the signature of the passing officer and the duplicate will bear the same number as the original bill.

Register of passed bills.

5. Bills will be serially numbered in the Divisional Office in one series throughout the year and entered on receipt in a register in appended Form 'A'. As each bill is passed for payment at the treasury or sub-treasury, it will be numbered in the Divisional Office and the number and date entered in a register in Form B, containing a reference to item No. in Register A and with columns, among others, for contractors' initials in token of receipt of the bill by the contractor and another column to show the date of payment at the treasury to be filled up from the pass book. Where a bill is sent by registered post, the date of despatch will be noted in the column "contractor's initials." The number of the bills should be continuous and serial for the whole official year and should include all work bills whether they are contract certificates or piecework bills or vouchers for recoupment of permanent advances for works but not those for contingent charges.

Compilation of accounts.

6. The Executive Engineer will prepare his accounts, on the basis of the duplicate bills retained by him and include the whole of their amounts in his accounts as expenditure even though some of them might not have been paid at the treasury; and at the end of the month, the total amounts of the bills passed for payment will be credited in his adjustment book to the head "Public Works Bills Payable" by *per contra* debit to the expenditure heads. Recoveries effected from bills, when creditable to a head or a work, other than the works from the bills for which they are made, should be adjusted through the adjustment book. Fines recovered from contractors will invariably be treated as a reduction of the charge on the work. The duplicate vouchers need not be submitted by him to the audit office, which will get the original bills when they are paid, as vouchers with the bi-monthly lists of payments of Treasury Officers.

Difference in treatment of work bills and salary, establishment, etc., bills.

7. The payments made by Treasury Officers on account of these bills will be debited in the treasury accounts to the head "Public Works Bills Payable," and the Comptroller will bring to account the amount of bills passed for payment by the Divisional Officer by *per contra* credit to the head "Public Works Bills Payable." The balance under this head will represent the amount of bills passed for payment by Public Works Officers but not yet paid by the treasury. This procedure will apply only in the case of work bills and not salaries, establishment, contingent and travelling allowance bills, as these will be treated by Treasury Officers like all similar bills presented by Officers of the Civil Department. They will not contain any passing orders by Public Works Officers, but will be simply receipted by them in token of having received payment. This absence of a passing order which will invariably state that the amount is to be debited to head "Public Works Bills Payable", and the absence of the printed ground work on salary, etc., bills will further help Treasury Officers to enable them to distinguish these bills, from work bills though the details of the charges given in them should be sufficient for the purpose. A Treasury pass book will be maintained, as at present, but instead of Letters of Credit and the payment of cheques being noted in it, the Treasury Officer will note in it the numbers and amounts of work bills paid by him. This will enable the Divisional Officer to ascertain what bills passed by him have not been paid at the end of the month and with his monthly accounts, he will send a list of these outstanding bills to the account office which will reconcile the balance of the head "Public Works Bills Payable" with these lists. He will also furnish the Audit Office without fail, on the last working day of every month, with a complete list of bills passed by him for payment at the treasury during the month. This list should be written up in the Executive Engineer's Office from day to day and its despatch to the Comptroller on the last working day of every month should not be delayed on any account by even a single day. The Divisional Officer should take steps to require the bills to be cashed as soon as possible. His register of bills and copies of the lists of outstanding bills will enable him to exercise a check and to secure the prompt payment of bills. The bills should be paid by Treasury Officers *only if they are presented before the end of the month following that in which they are passed for payment.* Bills not presented within that period should be required to be re-endorsed with a new date by the passing officer but their numbers should not be changed.

II. Form of bills, reduction in the number of running accounts and the upkeep of Contractors' Ledger.

Improvement in the form of bills.

8. (*a*) The forms of bills in use in the State differ from the standard Form No. 14 given in the Public Works Department Code and require a slight modification. In the portion headed "Memorandum of payments" below the line "Total value of work done," there are two lines "Deduct 5 per cent on account of reserve" and "Balance available for payment." The memo then shows the amount of previous payments and the payments now made, the total of which is deducted

from the total value of work done and a balance is struck showing the amount due to the contractor. This balance is thus shown twice in the memo and the two may not agree.

Advantages of revised form and facility in posting ledger.

At present, payment for materials supplied by contractors, when the contract is for finished work, is treated as 'materials at site' instead of as an advance and the value of Government materials issued does not appear in a contractor's account until the recovery is effected. The bill itself does not contain a complete and lucid record of the contractor's account for a work. It is essential that bills should be correct and self-contained and capable of being readily posted into the contractor's ledger. This can be effected in a simple way by introducing two entries below "Net due to or from contractor" in the last page of the contract certificate form as "Unadjusted Items, Advances on contractor's materials, and value of Government Materials supplied." In the case of Government materials handed over to a contractor, no bill is now prepared nor is a proper account kept. In future, the subordinate in charge of the work, will obtain an unstamped receipt for the materials, and will send it to the Divisional Office at once, when it will be posted in the contractor's ledger as an advance. The entry for it in the memo of payments in the next contract certificate, will be made from the ledger and the amount should be adjusted thereafter as soon as possible.

The memo of the bill form with the proposed changes explained is annexed (Form C) and it will be seen that the bill as revised shows the actual state of a contractor's account. In the memo of every bill submitted for audit and payment, the Sub-Divisional Office or the Divisional Office which prepares the duplicate copy of the bill, should quote reference to the previous bill and before the bill is passed for payment, the duplicate copy of the previous bill, which will be available in the Divisional Office, should be examined to see if the amount deducted on account of previous payments is correct. A reference to the succeeding bill then passed for payment should at the same time be recorded on the previous bill. When a succeeding bill containing a reference to the previous bill is therefore under examination, the previous bill will show whether any subsequent payments have been made and there will be no possibility of any intermediate payments being lost sight of. References to previous payments should also clearly indicate the schedule docket number, bill number and month of payment. If no previous payments have been made, the fact should be clearly noted in the bill.

(*b*) In future, where the value of work to be done by a pieceworker does not exceed Rs. 500, payment should be made on the completion of the work as the first and final payment. The instructions contained in Chief Engineer's No. 4—5, dated 22nd December 1906, to the effect that no arrears should be left in discharging the claims of piece and taskworkers, remain practically a dead letter. P. W. Code, Form 15, will be used for the purpose of recording first and final payments.

(*c*) With a view to exercising a systematic watch over dues to and from contractors, a contractor's ledger in P. W. Form 36 should be maintained in the Divisional Office and a monthly list of balances due to and from contractors should be submitted to the audit office.

III. 'C' Registers, Schedule of Expenditure and Schedule Dockets.

Posting of "C" Registers.

9. The "C" Registers will be posted day by day in the Divisional Office from the duplicate bills, the stock accounts and the adjustment book. The stock accounts, on receipt from the Sub-Division, will be priced and abstracted by heads of account and sub-heads of stock as hitherto and posted into the stock abstract book as well as the "C" Registers. The adjustment book will also be maintained as at present and the transactions will be posted in the "C" Registers every day as they occur. At the end of the month, the postings in the "C" Registers will have to be totalled in respect of the amount of passed bills, adjustment items, and stock issues.

10. To enable the "C" Registers to be completed and made ready for the compilation of accounts on the first of the following month and to facilitate the advancement of the date of submission of accounts, the sub-divisional stock accounts should be closed two or three days earlier than the last day of each month, the due date being fixed by the Executive Engineer except in June when they should be closed on the last day.

11. The closing and the submission of the materials at site statement will also be similarly advanced.

12. The "C" Register should be maintained in the Divisional Office, in two parts:—namely, Part I for works accounted for by sub-heads and Part II for other works. As explained above, the "C" register should be compiled in the Divisional Office and a copy of it sent to the Sub-Division which should return it at the beginning of every month to the Divisional Office to be returned as soon as possible after being written up with reference to the registers maintained there. Both the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Divisional Officer will then

have a permanent and collective record of work done, except that the Sub-Division copy will be in transit for the first few days of a month. An office copy of the schedule of expenditure will then be unnecessary. The Executive Engineer will always have a ready available means to exercise an effective control, when the register is written up under his accountant's supervision and submitted for his initials every month. The Divisional Office might be strengthened at the discretion of the Executive Engineer by the addition of one or two of the Sub-Divisional Assistant clerks for the purpose of upkeep of the "C" Register.

Schedule dockets and schedules of expenditure.

13. To relieve Divisional Offices of a great portion of the clerical work now involved in the compilation of the monthly accounts, the preparation of the schedules of expenditure should be discontinued. The schedule of expenditure is an extract, from the registers of works ("C" Registers), of the transactions relating to works on which expenditure has been incurred during the month and its abolition will in no way weaken the control of the Executive Engineer over the progress of work in the division, as this control has to be exercised by an examination of the register of works and not by reference to the schedule of expenditure, which shows only the works operated on during the month; and even the latter purpose will be served by "C" Registers. It should be noted that the primary object of the schedule of expenditure is the posting of the sub-registers of the Audit Office, which will in future be posted from the schedule dockets.

14. The schedule docket which is at present submitted (one for each work operated on) will be a little more amplified to give the amount and register number of estimate as well as the progressive outlay during the year and since commencement and the amount of appropriation in the case of major works, required for posting the registers of the Audit Office in the absence of the schedule of expenditure which is to be dispensed with. The abstract of the schedule showing the total expenditure by departmental heads under each fund will continue. This will be compiled from a skeleton abstract of the schedule dockets working up to the total monthly expenditure under each head and will show the expenditure on major, minor and repair works separately for comparison with appropriations. Sample forms of schedule dockets showing the modifications required (Form E) and of the abstract of the dockets (Form F) are attached.

IV. Completion Reports.

15. Completion reports should be sent in future by the Executive Engineer through the circle office. The Superintending Engineer will notice any long delays between the date of completion of the work and the date of submission of the completion report, as also any large savings or excesses on estimates and should enquire into and take action in regard to avoidable delays and unexplained lapses or excesses. When completion reports are not received by the audit office in future within three months after completion of the work, the matter will be reported by the Audit Office to the Superintending Engineer who will be held responsible for further delay. A quarterly report of overdue completion reports will be submitted also to Government by the audit office through Superintending Engineers who will be required to forward them to Government within a week after receipt with an explanation of the delay in each case.

V. Accounts of Revenue.

Revenue accounts and rent returns.

16. As regards revenue, the realisations will be entered in a cash book on the receipt side and when they are paid into the Treasury, which will be done as soon as the amounts are recovered, they will be charged on the payment side. Bills passed for payment should not be entered in the cash book. The payments into the Treasury will be accompanied by the remittance book and a challan to be retained by the Treasury, which will show the head of account to which the amount remitted is to be credited in the treasury accounts.

There should be no cash balance at the end of a month and miscellaneous revenue received on the last day of a month after business hours, when it cannot be paid into the Treasury the same day, will be brought on the cash book of the next month as if it was received on the first working day of that month. In the case of amounts paid into treasuries (including sub-treasuries) direct by other parties, the Treasury Officer will credit them direct to the Public Works heads of account and forward the duplicate copy of the challan to the Public Works Officer concerned who should bring the amount on his cash book at once by *per contra* debit as a remittance to the Treasury. At the end of the month, the Executive Engineer will obtain from the Treasury a consolidated Treasury receipt showing the total amount received by the Treasury Officer and the heads of account, and will forward it to the Audit Office after comparing it with his cash book and recording on it a certificate that the total amount agrees with the total remittances shown in his cash book. No extracts from his cash book need be sent to the Audit Office as the Treasury Officer will bring the amounts

in his treasury accounts direct under the proper heads concerned which will be shown in a separate schedule accompanying his accounts and all that will be necessary for the Account Office to see is that this schedule agrees with the consolidated receipt in all respects. In the case of property from which regular revenue can be looked for, the usual register of miscellaneous properties can be continued so as not to weaken administrative control. In fact, there is no register at present in use; but one is necessary for showing the nature of property from which regular revenue can be expected and the total revenue realised. The register should be in Form G and should show, for purposes of comparison, realisations for two years and any falling off or increase should be briefly explained. Without a register of this kind, it is not possible to know what the sources of miscellaneous revenue in the Division are and how much is realised. The rent return should be prepared and submitted along with the statement of recoveries in other departments (Form 44-B) as at present. In regard to profits on workshop jobs, the credit of the centage charges to revenue will be adjusted as hitherto.

VI. Other Accounts.

Debt and Transfer Schedules.

17. The transfer schedules both for debits and credits will follow the usual procedure. The amounts of deposits will be paid into the treasury as received, and accounts for them maintained in a separate register in Civil Account Code Form 41. Repayments will be made on deposit refund forms either from the permanent advance or by passing bills for payment at the treasury, accompanied by a pass order sheet in Form D. Repayments made from the permanent advance will be recouped by means of recoupment bills along with other payments made from the same advance. Amounts of deposits will be paid into the treasury by others also with challans in triplicate, one copy of which will be forwarded to the Public Works Officer concerned at once, who will bring the amounts on his deposit register. The amounts received in the treasury, whether from a Public Works Officer or any one else, will be credited in the treasury accounts to the head "Public Works Deposits" but no detailed register will be maintained in the treasury for such deposits. Repayments made by the treasury on bills passed for payment by Public Works Officers will be debited to "Public Works Bills Payable" by the treasury and accounted for in the register of bills of the Divisional Office. The repayment vouchers will always give reference to the number and date of the original deposit in the deposit account of the Public Works Officer. The Divisional Office will send to the Audit Office a monthly extract of its deposit register in the same form in which it is maintained as also a monthly list of the repayments authorised to be made from the treasury. Repayments made from the permanent advance will not be included in the monthly accounts rendered to the Comptroller until the recoupment bill has been cashed from the treasury. The transactions under "Deposits" during the month in cash should be distinguished from adjustment transactions. At the end of every month, a memo should be prepared showing the opening balance, the total receipts and total repayments, and the closing balance under the head. The total receipts and payments should agree with the total credits and debits in his deposit registers. The credits will not find a place in their monthly accounts but the repayments will appear as charges the vouchers for which will reach the Comptroller with the bi-monthly lists of payments as in the case of payments for work bills. In the case of deposits not claimed within the prescribed period and consequently lapsing to Government, a list will be sent to the Audit Office once a year. The amount will be adjusted in the Audit Office by credit to "Revenue" and intimation will be sent to the Divisional Office for noting the fact in its deposit register.

A register will be maintained for "Miscellaneous Advances" in Public Works Form 30 (C) and an extract from it showing the transactions of the month and the outstanding balances will be submitted monthly to the Audit office.

VII. Abolition of Letters of Credit.

18. The primary responsibility for seeing that the grant is not exceeded rests with the spending officer and the function of audit is only to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, any excess of expenditure up to date over the budget allotment or over the grant as it stands at the end of each month and to ask for sanction, if the grant has been or is about to be exceeded. It is unnecessary, therefore, that in the Public Works Department, the Audit Office should inform Treasury Officers of the extent of drawings which may be allowed to Executive Engineers every month and thus exercise an additional control to see that the grants are not exceeded. Applications for Letters of Credit and drawing of cheques against them are therefore abolished. The register of liabilities will however continue to be maintained to enable the Executive Engineer to regulate his expenditure against grants. By abolishing the system of Letters of Credit, the following saving of work will be effected in Divisional Offices:—

Saving of work by abolition of Letters of Credit.

1. Preparation of the application for Letters of Credit,

2. Preparation of extracts from Register of Liabilities in the last months of the year.

3. Maintenance of a separate running account for Letters of Credit in the cash book in which the credits are posted on the receipt side and a balance is struck each month

4. The work involved in striking a balance in the counterfoil of the cheque book every time a cheque is drawn.

5. Reconciliation of the treasury and cash book balances of the Letters of Credit in forms 20-A and 20-B.

VIII. LISTS OF TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT CHARGED TO WORKS.

19. These lists will not be submitted in future to the Audit Office by Executive Engineers, as a distinct provision should be made in estimates and charges for works establishment audited against it.

20. The pumping and maintenance establishment of the Water-Supply Division will be charged to the head "Establishment" under proper sanction and the present list of works establishment discontinued in this case also.

IX. DIVISIONAL AND SUB-DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTS AND REGISTERS.

21. Under the new system, the registers and accounts to be maintained by Sub-Divisional Officers and Executive Engineers and the accounts and documents to be submitted by the former to the latter as also those to be submitted by the latter to the Audit Office will be as mentioned below:—

A.

Registers and Accounts to be maintained by Sub-Divisional Officers.

1. Two Permanent Advance Registers, one for the advance allowed for contingent charges and the other for expenditure on works.
2. Triplicates of work bills submitted to Divisional Office.
3. Materials at site accounts.
4. Register or account of daily receipts and issues of stock.
5. Abstract of stock received.
6. Abstract of stock issued.
7. Monthly return of receipts, issues and balances of stock.
8. Register or account of daily receipts, and issues of tools and plant
9. Monthly return of receipts, issues and balances of tools and plant.
10. Half-yearly register of stock.
11. Yearly return of tools and plant.
12. Measurement books.
13. Progress reports.
14. Completion reports.
15. Indents for stores.
16. Copies of estimates.
17. Copies of agreements.
18. Schedule of rates.

All the above are maintained at present with the exception of the two registers numbered 1 which will take the place of the imprest account now maintained.

B.

Accounts to be rendered by Sub-Divisional Officers to the Executive Engineer.

1. Recoupment bills in duplicate for permanent advances for both contingent charges and expenditure on works repayment of deposits, etc., met from permanent advances, the original to be returned with pay order.

2. Work bills in triplicate (the original to be passed for payment at the treasury, the duplicate to be retained in Divisional Office and the triplicate to be returned to Sub-Divisional Office).

3. Copies of items 3, 5 to 7 and 9 of Statement A to be sent at the end of the month and retained in Divisional Office and 4 and 8 in original which should be returned; and half-yearly and yearly copies of 10 and 11.

4. Measurement Book with each final bill sent for audit and payment.

5. Indents for Stores.

6. Completion Reports.

All the above are being submitted at present except that work bills whether in recoupment of permanent advances or not will be in new forms. Besides the above some other returns are submitted at present. They will either be discontinued or prepared in the Divisional Office.

C.

Registers and Accounts to be maintained in the Divisional Office.

1. Cash book.
2. Register of bills received for audit. (New.)
3. Register of passed bills. (New.)
4. Adjustment book.
5. Stock abstract book.
6. General abstract book (abstract of 3, 4 and 5).
7. "C" register in two parts.
8. Register of sanctioned estimates.
9. Register of appropriations.
10. Register of liabilities.
11. Register of miscellaneous advances (in place of office copies) and schedules of stock purchases and sales on credit. (Office copies)
12. Contractors' Ledger. (New.)
13. Monthly statement of tools and plant.
14. Half-yearly returns of stock with supplement thereto.
15. Yearly returns of tools and plant.
16. Register of deposits in Civil Account Code Form 41 (in place of office copies).
17. Transfer advice books, acceptance books and write-back orders.
18. Registers of contingent charges and of expenditure on works met from permanent advances with recoupment bills in duplicate. (New)
19. Acquittance rolls for establishment and for travelling allowance of establishment.
20. Service books.
21. Pass book.
22. Cash remittance book.
23. Register of miscellaneous properties.
24. Do measurement books.
25. Do agreements.
26 Do incumbents.
27 Do securities.
28. Do land.
29. Do buildings.
30. Originals of estimates.
31. Do agreements.
32. Schedule of rates.

D.

List of Accounts and Documents to be rendered to Comptroller Monthly.

1. Statement showing amounts of bills passed for payment at the treasury every month, to be sent on the last day of each month.
2. List of accounts submitted to the Comptroller.
3. Executive Engineer's acknowledgment of responsibility for accounts sent under Accountant's initials.
4. Account-current.
5. Statement showing total amount of bills paid and the balance payable, with a detailed list of unpaid bills.
6. Consolidated treasury receipt for remittances sent to the treasury.
7. Schedule of Transfers, Divisional.
8. Schedule of miscellaneous receipts and payments originating in the Civil Department and adjustable by P. W. D.
9. Schedule of stock and other adjustment transactions adjustable by Civil.
10. Schedule of Deposits in C. A. C. Form 41, showing receipts of deposits during the month and a schedule of repayments.
11. Schedule of contributions.

12. Return of buildings.

13 List of Officers occupying Government buildings and the recoveries effected from them.

14. Abstract of expenditure by fund and departmental heads.

15 Schedule dockets with write-back orders and adjustment vouchers attached and with a skeleton abstract to bring out the total for each head of account.

16. Schedule of miscellaneous advances.

17 Stock account-current.

18. Schedule of stock purchases on credit.

19. Schedule of stock sales on credit.

20. List of balances due to and from contractors.

21. Statement of tools and plant.

22. Account-sales of stock and tools and plant.

23. Completion reports of works completed during the month or a previous month if not already submitted.

24. List of completion reports due but not yet submitted (quarterly).

22. The following reduction of work will be effected in the Divisional Offices in consequence of the above changes and the payment of establishment bills at treasuries.

Reduction of work summarised.

1 Abolition of the entries in cash book relating to salaries, establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies.

2. Saving of work in drawing out cheques for the above and keeping up a running account on counterfoils.

3. Non-preparation of the schedule of establishment charges and the consequent saving of all correspondence connected therewith.

4. Non-preparation of revenue schedules.

5. Abolition of the schedule of expenditure.

6. Non-submission of a monthly schedule of deposits showing the details of all deposits outstanding month after month.

7. Abolition of the system of Letters of Credit and of the submission of a monthly application and an extract from the Register of Liabilities during the last four months of the year.

8 Saving of correspondence due to the "C" Register being maintained in the Divisional Office and duplicate copies of bills being kept there and ability of Executive Engineer to settle most objections raised by the Audit Office, without reference to the Sub-Divisional Office.

9. Abolition of the monthly statement of temporary establishment.

10. Reduction in the number of running accounts and number of vouchers, in consequence of payment for small works by means of a single final bill.

23. The divisional accounts will accordingly be rendered to the Audit Office not later than the 6th of the month following that to which the accounts relate.

FORM A.

REGISTER OF BILLS RECEIVED FOR AUDIT IN DIVISIONAL OFFICE.

Serial number	Name of contractor and brief reference to work	Amount			Date of measurement	Date of preparation of bill	Date of submission of bill for audit	Date of completion of audit	Reference to Item No. in the Register of passed bills	Remarks explaining delays, etc.
		Rs.	a.	p.						

No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

FORM B.

Register of passed bills.

Serial number of bills	Reference to Item No. in Register of bills received for audit in the Divisional Office	Name of payee	Schedule docket No.	Name of work	Head of account	Amount Rs.	Amount a.	Amount p.	Contractors' initials or reference to No. and date of forwarding memo	Date of payment
				Total for the month ..						

ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of unpaid bills on the last day of previous month.			
Bills passed during the month.			
Total ...			
Bills paid as per pass books.			
*Balance ..			

* (List of unpaid bills to be detailed.)

No. FL. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

FORM C.

Memo of payments on work bills.

Total value of work done		.....
Amount to be held in reserve being per cent Rs...	.....	
Deduct payments—		
Amount of previous payments as in bill No. dated, Schedule docket No.	. ....	
Amount of contract certificate paid from permanent advance not yet recouped.	.....	
Payment now made		
Amount of cash advances adjusted	.. ...	
Recovery of value of stock supplied	.....	
Amount paid on this bill	.....	
Total ..		.....
Unpaid balance of value of work done held in reserve		.....
Deduct Cash advances made		
Net due to or from contractor		.....
Unadjusted items		
Advances for contractors' materials		
Value of Government materials supplied		
Net unadjusted ...		.....

Signature of contractor.

Here put in Stamp "Pay order issued."

Received the sum of Rs. (in words)..... .....

Receipt Stamp.

Signature of Executive Engineer.

Witnesses 1.

2.

Signature of Contractor.

No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

FORM D.

To..... *Division.*

Bills Nos.....

THIS ORDER WILL BE CURRENT TILL THE END OF THE NEXT MONTH.)

Name of Contractor.....

Number of passed bill	Name of work	Amount Rs.	a.	p.	*For use in Treasury.*
					Month.....191 .
					No. of Voucher.....I II List.
					Pay Rupees (in words).....
					.....
					.....and debit
					the amount to "Public Works Bills Payable."
	Total Rupees (in words).....				
	.. ..				*Treasury Accountant.* *Treasury Officer.*

Station.. ....

Dated... ....191 .

Passed for payment of Rupees (in words).....

....to Contractor.....

or order, at the.....Treasury, to be debited to "Public Works Bills Payable."

Contents received

Executive Engineer,.....*Division.*

Contractor.

Comptroller's Office. Works Audit Section.....Group.

Number of bill.....dated.....
„ ..... „ .....
„ ..... „ .....
„ ..... „ .....

} Checked arithmetically.

Assistant Auditor.

Checked finally.

Admitted Rs.....

Objected to Rs.....(*Vide No.*.....in Form 96 B)

Remarks—

Auditor. *Superintendent.* *Gazetted Officer.*

No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated 22nd June 1917.

FORM E.

SCHEDULE DOCKET OR LIST OF VOUCHERS.

Division.....No..... Month.....191 .

Name of work—

Register number and amount of estimate—

Head of account—

State whether "in progress" or "completed"... .....

	Amount	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	
Bills Nos.	.....	
Adjustment—		
Total bills and adjustments ...	.....	
Charges for stock	.....	
Total ...	.....	
Deduct refunds directly credited in Treasury accounts—	.....	
Net charges of the month	.....	Amount of appropriation.
Progressive outlay of the year	.....	.....
Do Up-to-date since commencement	.....	

No. FL. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

FORM F.

ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE DOCKETS.....DIVISION FOR.....191 .

Fund	Number of Schedule docket	Bills passed and adjustments	Stock	Total	Deduct cash refunds directly credited in Treasury accounts	Net charges
24. Civil Works—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Major	1	...				
	2	..				
	3	...				
	etc.	...				
Minor	4	..				
	5	...				
	6	...				
	etc.	...				
Repairs ...	7	...				
	8	..				
	9	...				
	etc.	...				
Tools and plant—New supplies.	10	...				
	11	...				
	etc.	...				
Repairs and carriage...	12	...				
	13	...				
	etc.	...				
Total 33, Civil Works...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—IRRIGATION.						
23. Minor Works—						
Original Works ...	1	...				
	2	...				
	etc.	...				
Repairs ...	3	...				
	4	...				
	etc.	...				
and so on for other funds ...	...	...				

No. FL. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

FORM G.

Register of Miscellaneous Revenue Yielding Property.

Serial No.	Description of property	Number and date of lease agreement and sanction thereto	Period of lease	Average revenue for past three years	191 —191						191 —191						Remarks explaining increase or fall of revenue
					Amount of lease	Collections		Balance			Amount of lease	Collections		Balance			
						Item No. in cash book and month of receipt	Amount	Amount	Date of recovery			Item No. in cash book and month of receipt	Amount	Amount	Date of recovery	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15		16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			

Simplification of Work and Revision of Forms and Registers in District and Taluk Treasuries.

No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. Fl. 4633-5—262-16-2, dated 19th February 1917, and Fl. 4730-3—G. F. 170-16-7, dated 26th February 1917, approving generally of the proposals of Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, regarding simplification of work and revision of forms and registers in District and Taluk Treasuries, sanctioning the proposed arrangement in the first instance in the Bangalore District Treasury with effect from 1st April 1917, and reserving for separate consideration the administrative changes suggested regarding the provincialisation of the Treasury Staff and the transfer of the control from the Revenue Commissioner to the Comptroller, etc.

Order No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

The suggestions made by Mr. Datta in his Note dated 2nd February 1917 are calculated to avoid duplication of work between the District and Taluk Treasuries and to simplify the treasury procedure in the matter of receiving and paying money and of compiling the accounts. The new scheme introduced in the first instance in the Bangalore District Treasury has been found to be working satisfactorily and as a result of it, there has been a considerable reduction in treasury work both at Headquarters and in the Taluk Treasuries of the District. Government are therefore pleased to direct the adoption of this new procedure in all the other treasuries in the State with effect from the 1st July 1917. The essential features of the scheme are described in Appendix A to this Order.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.

Exd.—C. R.

No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

APPENDIX A.

Work in Treasuries.

The main features of the revised procedure are :—

1. The Taluk Treasuries at Headquarters of Districts will cease to be paying offices and the only sums payable to Government which they will receive will be collections of Land and Excise Revenues and recoveries on account of Land Improvement and Takavi loans. All other sums payable to a Government Treasury at Headquarters of Districts will be required to be paid direct into the District Treasury itself.

2. The other Taluk Treasuries will keep their accounts more methodically in printed books and registers and much of the copying work performed under the present procedure will be saved.

3. The District Treasury will be relieved of the upkeep of special registers for deductions from bills on account of Insurance, Provident Fund, House-building advances, Motor advances, retrenchments made by the audit office, etc., of the upkeep of separate volumes of ledgers for receipts for each taluk; and of the laborious system of compilation of accounts now in force.

Receipts and Payments at Headquarters of Districts by Taluk Treasuries.

4. The work of the Headquarters Taluk Treasury of each District will be substantially reduced. No payment will be made at these treasuries and no collections received other than those relating to Land Revenue and Excise and recoveries on account of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans. In the case of these items of revenue, the collections will continue to be paid into the Taluk Treasuries with challans in duplicate, one copy being sent to the revenue clerk and the other retained by the Taluk Treasury shroff. The challans for Takavi and Land Improvement Loans should contain all the information required to be submitted to the audit office (*i.e.*,) the name of the party, the date of the original advance, amount due, amount paid for principal and for interest separately and the balance due. A simple register in Form A I should be maintained by the Taluk shroff showing these collections challanwar. The register together with a carbon copy of it and the challans together with the total amount received by him will be taken by the shroff to the District Treasury every day at about 3 P.M. The Treasurer of the District Treasury will acknowledge receipt of the amount paid by the shroff in the latter's collection register, stating the amount received in words and retaining the carbon copy of the register as well as the challans and discharge the shroff the same day. The latter will bring back his collection register and will record his next day's transactions on the next page of the same register. In the collection season, the District Treasury will be kept open a little longer for the receipt of the collections at the taluk. A separate chest will also be given to the Taluk shroff to keep his collections pending their shroffage at the District Treasury, should the Treasurer of the District Treasury be unable to shroff the coins brought in by the Taluk shroff on any particular day.

Receipts and Payments at other Taluk Treasuries.

Record of transactions at Taluk Treasuries.

5. As regards other Taluk Treasuries, payments made by them need not be classified in greater detail than to separate them into two main classes, namely :— (1) Bills and vouchers for salaries, establishment, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc., and (2) payments on account of deposits, Local and Municipal Funds, Post Office, etc., for which separate balanced accounts are maintained in taluks. The sums received at Sub-Treasuries may be sub-divided into two main divisions, namely :—

(1) Receipts under service heads, *e.g.*, Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Stamp Revenue, Courts of Law, Police, Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Pension Contributions, Public Works receipts, etc., and

(2) Receipts on account of debt and deposit transactions such as Revenue deposits, Judicial deposits, Local Funds, Municipal Funds, Cash receipts on account of Life Insurance Premium, Post Office, etc.

6. For debt and deposit transactions, separate detailed subsidiary registers should continue to be maintained as at present, but for receipts under service heads there should be subsidiary registers in Form A in which separate sets of pages should be set apart for each class of receipts such as—Land Revenue, etc., with separate columns for each necessary detailed head.

7. The cash book is the most important register and it should be clearly understood that no receipt or payment is to be entered in it directly. Every transaction must be first posted

in a subsidiary register and the daily total, even in cases in which there is only one transaction of the kind, should then be posted into the cash book. The latter should of course be opened and closed every day and the closing balance verified as at present.

Receipt of money at taluks.

8. As soon as any money is presented at a Taluk Treasury with a challan, such challan, if it is for an item of revenue for which detailed collection registers are maintained in the Taluk Office, should be passed by the taluk clerk concerned, and after it has been posted in his collection register, the challan passed by him should be taken to the nagadi clerk. If no collection register is maintained in the Taluk Office for items of the kind sought to be paid in, the challan should be presented to the nagadi clerk direct. In all cases, the amount of the challan should be entered by the nagadi clerk in the proper subsidiary register under the proper head and after the challan has been passed and initialled by him, the amount should be received by the shroff. The daily totals of the different sections of the subsidiary registers of revenue should be first abstracted in a register of daily totals of revenue in Form B and the grand total of this register should be carried to the cash book every day which will thus be only an abstract of daily totals of all the subsidiary registers. The same procedure should be followed in regard to departmental receipts and departmental cheques, *i.e.*, receipts and cheques appertaining to the Forest, Survey and Railway Departments. There should be a separate sub-register for each of these departments showing the receipts on the left-hand side and the payments on the right-hand side and the daily totals should be carried to the register of daily totals of departmental receipts and payments and the daily grand totals from this register, *i.e.*, one figure for total departmental receipts and one figure for total departmental payments for the day should be posted into the cash book. In all other cases, the daily totals of both receipts and disbursements will be obtained direct from the subsidiary registers and posted against the corresponding heads printed in the cash book form. The daily and monthly cash accounts will be simple copies of the entries in the cash book for the day and the totals for the month respectively.

Daily and monthly accounts to be rendered by Taluk Treasuries.

9. Carbon copies of the entries in all the registers should be made at the same time. The original copies of those mentioned in list B should be sent daily to the District Treasury together with a copy of the cash book in Form E, while the carbon copies should be retained in the office. Care should be taken to see that all carbon copies are made legibly. The registers for deposits and Local and Municipal Funds and of revenue need not however be sent daily but should be sent only monthly on the last day. The original copies of the subsidiary registers showing details of miscellaneous unclassified receipts should be sent daily accompanied by the challans concerned and copies of the register showing payment of salary, etc., bills should also be sent daily supported by the vouchers. At the end of the month all the sub-registers should be totalled and a monthly account showing these totals both on the receipt and payment sides should be sent to the District Treasury in Form E, accompanied by copies of the subsidiary registers for revenue receipts, of the register of daily totals of revenue, receipts and payments of deposits and Local and Municipal Funds payments. A list of the accounts to be submitted to the District Treasury daily and monthly will be found in list B given in para 18. As regards transfer transactions, they should be recorded both in the Taluk and the District Treasury in a special register (Form G) which should show both the head 'debited' and the head 'credited,' the nature of the transaction and the number of the challan or voucher with reference to which the transfer adjustment is made. At the end of the day the total amount thus adjusted by transfer should be arrived at in the register and if this amount is deducted from the total receipts and the total payments of the day, as shown in the nagadi clerk's or accountant's cash book, the net receipts and payments should agree with the receipts and payments shown in the shroff's or treasurer's cash book. After a transfer transaction has been recorded in the transfer register, it will, of course, be posted in the subsidiary register concerned, with a quotation of the number of the entry in the transfer register and will pass into the nagadi clerk's or accountant's cash book through the subsidiary registers. No entries will be made from the transfer register in the cash book direct.

10. There will be six registers for recording the transactions of the various funds, as noted in the margin, in which receipts and payments should be noted in chronological order. Balances will be struck for each municipal fund only, after each transaction. Each register provides for three columns one of which should be used for recording the transactions of one fund of the class and the daily totals of these registers should be carried to the respective columns of the "Register of daily totals of Municipal, Local and other Funds," for which a separate form has been prescribed. The daily totals of this register and not of the six separate registers, will be posted in the cash book.

1. Municipal Funds (one column for each Municipality).
2. District Funds and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Fund.
3. Muzrai Funds.
4. Irrigation and Supari Cess Funds.
5. Mysore University Fund.
6. Village School Funds and Village Improvement Funds.

11. Items, such as the following, for which no provision is made in the several registers should be brought on the "Register of unclassified receipts." A complete list of items which

should be included in this register will be found under note 3 of the instructions printed on the Treasury cash account form. The following are a few examples only.

1. Contributions from Municipal and District Funds on account of Local Fund Dispensaries.
2. Sale proceeds of school books, maps and other publications.
3. Contribution from Municipal Funds on account of Educational Institutions.
4. Contribution from Municipal Funds on account of Muzrai Funds.

12. As regards payments, the net cash payment only should be entered in the register of salary, establishment, etc., bills paid and the practice of charging gross amounts of bills and crediting *per contra* the several deductions made in the vouchers should be discontinued. There will be only two exceptions to this rule of net debits. In the case of Local Funds, the gross amount of a voucher will be charged and posted in the register for the Local Fund concerned and the deductions credited to the proper head of account, and where a deposit is subject to abatement, the full sum must be charged and shown in the deposit register concerned and the sum abated brought to credit under the proper head of account. The deductions should however be passed through the register of transfer transactions.

13. Under this procedure, only cash receipts of Insurance premium and of Provident Fund subscriptions, etc., should be posted into the Subsidiary Register No. 17 referred to in list 'A' below and not amounts deducted on such account from salary or establishment bills. Such deductions should not be brought on the accounts of the Treasury at all.

14. In regard to salaries and establishments, the procedure laid down in Rules 93 and 95 of the Taluk Treasury Manual will no longer be followed. No orders regarding changes in establishments will, in future, be communicated by the Comptroller to the Treasury, nor need any special detailed register be maintained for recording such changes. As regards salaries of Gazetted Officers, the net amounts shown in the salary slips, as payable to the officers, need only be shown in the Treasury or Sub-Treasury register in which one horizontal line should be set apart for each officer and the dates on which the twelve months' salaries are disbursed should be noted in twelve monthly columns. The amounts need not be noted nor should any registers be maintained for the deductions made.

15. As regards Public Works receipts and payments, a revised procedure will be followed with effect from 1st August 1917. All receipts by Public Works Officers paid into treasury will be accompanied by challans in which the detailed heads of classification will be specified. The amounts will be classified against the final heads of revenue in the Treasury accounts and the head 'Remittances' will not be used for this purpose. A subsidiary register in form 'A' similar to that for Land and other Revenue heads will be maintained for them in each treasury and each item of Public Works receipt will be posted under the detailed head concerned. The daily total of this subsidiary register will be carried to the register of daily totals of revenue as in the case of the other revenue heads and the grand total of revenue for each day will be posted from the latter register into the cash book. At the end of each month, a consolidated treasury receipt should be sent to each Executive Engineer, in which the monthly total under each detailed head of Revenue should be entered together with a quotation of the number of challans against each entry. The amounts of the challans need not be entered in detail, as they would have been sent already to the Executive Engineer.

16. As regards payments, with effect from 1st August 1917, no letters of credit will be issued by the Comptroller in favour of Public Works Officers and no cheques will be drawn by such officers against letters of credit. Cheques bearing a later date than the 31st July 1917, issued by officers of the Public Works Department should not be cashed by Treasuries. Bills in favour of contractors or pieceworkers and bills in recoupment of permanent advances will be presented at the Treasury duly passed by Executive Engineers of the respective Divisions for payment of specific amounts at the Treasury and these will be paid by the Treasuries at which they are made payable and the amounts paid will be debited to "Public Works Bills Payable" in the accounts of the Treasury. A separate head "Public Works Bills Payable" will be opened in the cash book as well as in the Treasury Accounts.

Whenever a Public Works work voucher is made payable by an Executive Engineer or other Public Works disbursing officer, at a Treasury, to a person not in Government employ the order for payment will be contained in a pay order sheet attached to the detailed bill and containing a printed groundwork similar to a cheque form and the order for payment will be recorded on this groundwork under the signature of the officer concerned specifying, as in cheques, the actual amount to be paid by the Treasury. Treasury Officers should be careful not to pay any amounts to an outsider on account of the Public Works Department except on a bill to which a pay order sheet of the form described above is attached. They will refuse payment unless both the bill and the pay order sheet are presented. They should also be careful, before making payment to see that there is a duly stamped acknowledgment of the payee either on the bill or the pay order sheet.

17. The Executive Engineer will maintain a pass book which will show on the credit side the bills passed for payment by him and on the debit side the bills actually paid by the Treasury. On the 2nd of every month the Executive Engineer will send it to the District Treasury Officer with the credit side written up for the past month. The Treasury Officer will then have the bills paid by him as well as by his Sub-Treasury Officers during the month entered in it on the payment side from his subsidiary register, the total verified with his lists of payments and then return the book to the Executive Engineer to enable the latter to arrive at the amount of bills passed by him, but not cashed at the Treasury. Pass books should be sent to the treasury at convenient intervals to be written up in order to avoid pressure on the Treasury at the end of the month. This pass book will take the place of the present one which will be continued as long as the cheques already issued by the Public Works Officers before the 1st August are paid at the Treasury. Thereafter it will be discontinued. Executive Engineers may make work bills payable at Taluk Treasuries. When work bills are made payable at Taluk Treasuries, the officers in charge of these Treasuries will pay the amounts mentioned to the persons named in the pay order of the Executive Engineer, taking an acknowledgment of the party duly stamped, if necessary, on the bill itself. Such payments will be charged in the Taluk Treasury Accounts also under the head "Public Works bills payable" and included in the bi-monthly lists of payments. When more than one Executive Engineer draws on the same treasury, the Treasury Officer will maintain separate registers of Public Works Revenue and Public Works Bills payable for each such officer and registers of daily totals of receipts and payments to arrive at the grand totals of receipts and payments on account of Public Works Department for each day to be posted into the register daily totals of revenue and the cash book, respectively.

18. The registers to be maintained by Taluk Treasuries and the accounts to be rendered by them are as follow :—

A. Registers to be maintained at Taluk Treasuries.

1. Registers of revenue receipts in which separate sets of pages should be set aside for each class of revenue, there being separate columns for each detailed head under which the revenue is to be classified—Form A.
2. Register of daily totals of revenue—Form B.
3. Receipt registers of Revenue deposits and Judicial deposits of different Courts.
4. Register of repayments of deposits.
5. Register of cash orders issued.
6. Register of cash orders paid.
7. Register of Gazetted Officers drawing salary at the Taluk Treasury.
8. Register of payments on account of salary, etc., bills and miscellaneous payments.

8(*a*). Register of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.

9. File of permanent payment orders for pensions.
10. Register of payments on account of pensions. (With separate columns for different classes of pension).
11. Registers of receipts and payments on account of Local Funds, Municipalities, etc, with separate columns for each Local Fund and Municipality, both on the receipt and payment side. (Form C.)

11(*a*). Register of daily totals of municipal, local and other funds.

12. Register of receipts and payments from and to the Post Office. (Form I).
13. Register of H. M's Jamakarch accounts.
14. Registers of receipts and charges relating to 'Forest' 'Survey' and 'Railway Department.' (Form I.)

15(*a*). Register of P. W. bills payable

15(*b*). Register of "Daily Totals of P. W. Bills payable," where necessary.

16. Daily totals of Departmental receipts and payments. (Form J).
17. Register of miscellaneous receipts such as advances, Life Insurance Premia recovered in cash, etc.
18. Cash book. (Form D.)

B. Accounts to be rendered by Taluk Treasuries to District Treasuries.

Daily.

19. A cash account in Form E.
20. Original copies of registers Nos. 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15(*a*) and 17.
21. Challans for receipts in registers Nos. 5, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
22. Vouchers entered in registers Nos. 6, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15(*a*).

Bi-monthly and Monthly.

23. A cash account in Form E showing on the receipt side the totals from registers 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and 17 and on the payment side, the totals from registers 4, 6, 8, 8(*a*), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (*a*) to be sent without fail on the first of the month following that to which it relates.

24. Original copies of registers 1, 2, 3, 4, 8(*a*), 10 (bi-monthly) 11 (*a*) and 15 (*b*), and payment side of 11, with vouchers for entries in registers 4, 10 and 11. The first list with the necessary accompaniments should be sent invariably on the 11th and the 2nd list on the 1st of the following month.

Receipts and Payments at District Treasuries.

19. The compilation section of the District Treasury will be abolished. The classification of the receipts and charges now carried out in that section which involves a lot of duplication of work will be carried out direct in the Accountant's section. A register in form 'A' with detailed heads should be maintained in the Accountant's section and when the challans are tendered, they should be posted directly into this register and the daily totals should be carried first to an abstract in form 'B' as in Taluk Treasuries and the grand total of this should be posted daily in the cash book, which should be in form 'D.' The ledger now maintained for the headquarters Treasury in the compilation section should be discontinued. So far as the transactions at headquarters are concerned, they will be recorded more or less in the same forms as in the case of those of Taluk Treasuries.

20. As explained already, copies of the subsidiary registers maintained at Taluk Treasuries and the corresponding challans should be sent to the District Treasury at the end of the month with the monthly accounts. The District Treasury should post only the daily totals under each head in a subsidiary register in form 'D' for each Taluk Treasury from the accounts received daily. When the monthly accounts are received from the Taluk Treasuries, the monthly total in the Taluk subsidiary register under the respective head should be examined with the corresponding total shown in the extract received from the Taluk Treasury and if the totals correspond, the sub-treasury extract need not be examined in detail. If however they disagree, the sub-treasury extract as well as the extract from the register of daily totals of revenue, should be examined to trace the cause of the difference. The monthly totals of schedules received from the taluks should then be posted in the headquarters subsidiary registers below the monthly totals for Headquarters under the detailed heads under each major head, and the grand totals of the District, including taluks, arrived at and posted into the District cash account intended for the Comptroller. The subsidiary registers for both headquarters and taluks will be sub-divided into separate volumes of convenient size.

21. The daily schedules of unclassified miscellaneous items should be checked with the challans and classified in a separate subsidiary register. If any items cannot be classified even at headquarters they should be posted in a separate register and an extract of this register should be sent with the monthly accounts to the Account Office

Compilation of payments at Headquarters.

22. As regards payments at Headquarters, there should be one subsidiary register for payments made on bills, sub-divided into the following parts :—

(*a*) Salary and T. A. bills of gazetted officers including P. W. Officers.
(*b*) Establishment bills of officers on provincial or circle scale including P. W. Officers.
(*c*) Other Establishment, T. A., contingent and other miscellaneous bills for which no balanced accounts have to be maintained at treasuries.
(*d*) Fixed remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.
(*e*) Public Works work bills.

As in the case of taluks, the net cash payments only should be entered in the subsidiary register. The receipts and payments relating to P. W. D. should be accounted for in the same way as in the case of Taluks and the debit side of the Pass Book written up by the District Treasury office as explained already.

23. There should also be separate sub-registers as at present for cheques of different departments, for repayments of deposits, remittance transfer receipts, supply bills, Local Funds, Municipal Funds, Post Office, and other payments for which separate schedules have to be submitted to the Comptroller and for which separate balanced accounts are maintained at the Treasury. As soon as each such document is presented at the Treasury for payment, it should be entered in the sub-register concerned and the document should be passed for payment by the Accountant and the Treasury Officer, after comparison with the corresponding entry in the subsidiary register. The vouchers should then be paid by the Treasurer.

Treasurer's Accounts.

24. The Treasurer should maintain only a cash book in which he should enter his receipts and payments in chronological order as each transaction takes place. No attempt at any classification need be made by him.

17. The Executive Engineer will maintain a pass book which will show on the credit side the bills passed for payment by him and on the debit side the bills actually paid by the Treasury. On the 2nd of every month the Executive Engineer will send it to the District Treasury Officer with the credit side written up for the past month. The Treasury Officer will then have the bills paid by him as well as by his Sub-Treasury Officers during the month entered in it on the payment side from his subsidiary register, the total verified with his lists of payments and then return the book to the Executive Engineer to enable the latter to arrive at the amount of bills passed by him, but not cashed at the Treasury. Pass books should be sent to the treasury at convenient intervals to be written up in order to avoid pressure on the Treasury at the end of the month. This pass book will take the place of the present one which will be continued as long as the cheques already issued by the Public Works Officers before the 1st August are paid at the Treasury. Thereafter it will be discontinued. Executive Engineers may make work bills payable at Taluk Treasuries. When work bills are made payable at Taluk Treasuries, the officers in charge of these Treasuries will pay the amounts mentioned to the persons named in the pay order of the Executive Engineer, taking an acknowledgment of the party duly stamped, if necessary, on the bill itself. Such payments will be charged in the Taluk Treasury Accounts also under the head "Public Works bills payable" and included in the bi-monthly lists of payments. When more than one Executive Engineer draws on the same treasury, the Treasury Officer will maintain separate registers of Public Works Revenue and Public Works Bills payable for each such officer and registers of daily totals of receipts and payments to arrive at the grand totals of receipts and payments on account of Public Works Department for each day to be posted into the register of daily totals of revenue and the cash book, respectively.

18. The registers to be maintained by Taluk Treasuries and the accounts to be rendered by them are as follow :—

A. Registers to be maintained at Taluk Treasuries.

1. Registers of revenue receipts in which separate sets of pages should be set aside for each class of revenue, there being separate columns for each detailed head under which the revenue is to be classified—Form A.
2. Register of daily totals of revenue—Form B.
3. Receipt registers of Revenue deposits and Judicial deposits of different Courts.
4. Register of repayments of deposits.
5. Register of cash orders issued.
6. Register of cash orders paid.
7. Register of Gazetted Officers drawing salary at the Taluk Treasury.
8. Register of payments on account of salary, etc., bills and miscellaneous payments.

8(*a*). Register of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.

9. File of permanent payment orders for pensions.
10. Register of payments on account of pensions. (With separate columns for different classes of pension).
11. Registers of receipts and payments on account of Local Funds, Municipalities, etc, with separate columns for each Local Fund and Municipality, both on the receipt and payment side. (Form C.)

11(*a*). Register of daily totals of municipal, local and other funds.

12. Register of receipts and payments from and to the Post Office. (Form I).
13. Register of H. M's Jamakarch accounts.
14. Registers of receipts and charges relating to 'Forest' 'Survey' and 'Railway Department.' (Form I.)

15(*a*). Register of P. W. bills payable.

15(*b*). Register of "Daily Totals of P. W. Bills payable," where necessary.

16. Daily totals of Departmental receipts and payments. (Form J).
17. Register of miscellaneous receipts such as advances, Life Insurance Premia recovered in cash, etc.
18. Cash book. (Form D.)

B. Accounts to be rendered by Taluk Treasuries to District Treasuries.

Daily.

19. A cash account in Form E.
20. Original copies of registers Nos. 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15(*a*) and 17.
21. Challans for receipts in registers Nos. 5, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
22. Vouchers entered in registers Nos. 6, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15(*a*).

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Bi-monthly and Monthly.

23. A cash account in Form E showing on the receipt side the totals from registers 1, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and 17 and on the payment side, the totals from registers 4, 6, 8, 8(*a*), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (*a*) to be sent without fail on the first of the month following that to which it relates

24. Original copies of registers 1, 2, 3, 4, 8(*a*), 10 (bi-monthly) 11 (*a*) and 15 (*b*), and payment side of 11, with vouchers for entries in registers 4, 10 and 11 The first list with the necessary accompaniments should be sent invariably on the 11th and the 2nd list on the 1st of the following month

Receipts and Payments at District Treasuries

19. The compilation section of the District Treasury will be abolished The classification of the receipts and charges now carried out in that section which involves a lot of duplication of work will be carried out direct in the Accountant's section A register in form 'A' with detailed heads should be maintained in the Accountant's section and when the challans are tendered, they should be posted directly into this register and the daily totals should be carried first to an abstract in form 'B' as in Taluk Treasuries and the grand total of this should be posted daily in the cash book, which should be in form 'D The ledger now maintained for the headquarters Treasury in the compilation section should be discontinued So far as the transactions at headquarters are concerned, they will be recorded more or less in the same forms as in the case of those of Taluk Treasuries

20 As explained already, copies of the subsidiary registers maintained at Taluk Treasuries and the corresponding challans should be sent to the District Treasury at the end of the month with the monthly accounts The District Treasury should post only the daily totals under each head in a subsidiary register in form 'D' for each Taluk Treasury from the accounts received daily When the monthly accounts are received from the Taluk Treasuries, the monthly total in the Taluk subsidiary register under the respective head should be examined with the corresponding total shown in the extract received from the Taluk Treasury and if the totals correspond, the sub-treasury extract need not be examined in detail. If however they disagree, the sub-treasury extract as well as the extract from the register of daily totals of revenue, should be examined to trace the cause of the difference The monthly totals of schedules received from the taluks should then be posted in the headquarters subsidiary registers below the monthly totals for Headquarters under the detailed heads under each major head, and the grand totals of the District, including taluks, arrived at and posted into the District cash account intended for the Comptroller The subsidiary registers for both headquarters and taluks will be sub-divided into separate volumes of convenient size

21. The daily schedules of unclassified miscellaneous items should be checked with the challans and classified in a separate subsidiary register If any items cannot be classified even at headquarters they should be posted in a separate register and an extract of this register should be sent with the monthly accounts to the Account Office

Compilation of payments at Head quarters.

22. As regards payments at Headquarters, there should be one subsidiary register for payments made on bills, sub-divided into the following parts —

(*a*) Salary and T. A. bills of gazetted officers including P W Officers
(*b*) Establishment bills of officers on provincial or circle scale including P W Officers.
(*c*) Other Establishment, T. A , contingent and other miscellaneous bills for which no balanced accounts have to be maintained at treasuries
(*d*) Fixed remuneration to shanbhogs and patels
(*e*) Public Works work bills

As in the case of taluks, the net cash payments only should be entered in the subsidiary register. The receipts and payments relating to P. W D. should be accounted for in the same way as in the case of Taluks and the debit side of the Pass Book written up by the District Treasury office as explained already.

23. There should also be separate sub-registers as at present for cheques of different departments, for repayments of deposits, remittance transfer receipts, supply bills, Local Funds, Municipal Funds, Post Office, and other payments for which separate schedules have to be submitted to the Comptroller and for which separate balanced accounts are maintained at the Treasury As soon as each such document is presented at the Treasury for payment, it should be entered in the sub-register concerned and the document should be passed for payment by the Accountant and the Treasury Officer, after comparison with the corresponding entry in the subsidiary register. The vouchers should then be paid by the Treasurer.

Treasurer s Accounts

24. The Treasurer should maintain only a cash book in which he should enter his receipts and payments in chronological order as each transaction takes place. No attempt at any classification need be made by him.

Compilation of payments at taluks.

25. As regards compilation of payments at taluks, immediately the daily accounts are received from Taluk Treasuries, all the payment vouchers received from all the taluks including payments under classes *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* but excluding those for which separate balanced accounts are maintained, should be numbered every day in one consecutive series for the whole month. They should then be posted one by one in the taluk subsidiary register of payments maintained at the District Treasury in the same form as the subsidiary register maintained for the Headquarters transactions, the only difference being that the latter has only one column in the register, whereas the taluk register should have as many columns as there are taluks and the amount of each voucher should be posted in the column for the taluk concerned. The subsidiary registers for these payments both at Headquarters and taluks should be posted by means of carbon paper, so that the Comptroller's copies would be ready simultaneously as the registers are being written up. At the end of the month, the total of these payments for each taluk should be compared with the total shown in the monthly account received from the taluk concerned.

26. For the other classes of payments mentioned in the preceding para, the total daily payment at each taluk under each head should be entered in the respective taluk register in Form D under the head concerned. At the end of the month, each taluk will send copies of these registers as mentioned already and the totals of these should be compared with the monthly totals of the registers maintained at Headquarters and the copies of the taluk registers should be sent in original to the Account Office together with similar copies of the registers maintained for Headquarters Treasuries.

27. The registers to be maintained at District Treasuries and the accounts, etc., to be rendered to the Account office will be as follow :—

C. Registers to be maintained at District Treasuries.

For Headquarters Transactions.

1. A register of revenue receipts in which separate sets of pages should be set aside for each class of revenue, there being separate columns for each detailed head under which the revenue is to be classified in Form A.
2. Register of daily totals of Revenue. Form (B).
3. Receipt registers of deposits of different kinds and different Courts (C. A. C. form).
4. Registers of repayments of deposits (C. A. C. form).
5. Register of cash orders issued on each Taluk Treasury.
6. Register of cash orders paid on account of each taluk.
7. Register of Gazetted Officers drawing salary at headquarters of District Treasuries.
8. Register of payments of salary and travelling allowance bills of Gazetted Officers.
9. Register of payments of bills for Establishments on Provincial or Circle scales.
10. Register of payments of establishment bills, travelling allowance bills of all establishments and contingent and other miscellaneous bills, excluding work bills of the Public Works Department.

10(*a*). Register of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels

10(*b*). Register of Daily totals of registers 8, 9, 10 and 10(*a*).

11. Register of payments of Public Works Bills payable.

11(*a*). Register of Daily totals of Public Works Bills payable, where necessary.

12. File of permanent pay orders for pensions payable at Headquarters.
13. Register of payments on account of Mysore pensions (with separate columns for the different classes of pension—Form H).
14. Registers of receipts and payments on account of Local Funds and Municipalities with separate columns for each Local Fund and Municipality both on the receipt and payment side. (Form C).

14(*a*). Register of Daily totals of Municipal, Local and other funds.

15. Register of receipts and payments from and to the Post Office. (Form I.)
16. Register of H. M.'s. Jamakarch Account.
17. Register of miscellaneous receipts, such as Advances, Life Insurance Premia in cash, etc.
18. Registers of receipts and charges relating to Forest, Survey and Railway Departments (Old register may be continued, where more than two offices have transactions at the Treasury).
19. Daily totals of departmental receipts and payments.
20. Register of Remittance Transfer Receipts issued.
21. Register of Remittance Transfer Receipts paid.
22. Register of Supply Bills issued.
23. Register of Supply Bills paid.
24. Cash Book. (Form D).

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D. Registers to be maintained at District Treasuries for the compilation of Taluk Treasury Accounts.

To be posted daily.

1. An abstract cash account of each Taluk Treasury in Form E.
2. A detailed book of payments on account of salary, etc., bills in which separate sets of pages should be set aside for each of the following kinds of payments and there should be separate columns in every case for each taluk :—
   - (*a*) Salary and Travelling allowance of Gazetted officers.
   - (*b*) Bills for establishments on Provincial or Circle Scale.
   - (*c*) Establishment bills, travelling allowance bills of all establishments, contingent bills and other miscellaneous bills excluding work bills of the Public Works Department.
   - (*d*) Register of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.
   - (*e*) Public Works work bills.

     In the above four cases, each bill or voucher should be posted in the register as a separate item.
   - (*f*) Daily total of the above four classes of payments made at each Taluk Treasury.

E. Registers to be maintained at District Treasuries for the consolidation of the Accounts of Headquarters and Taluk Treasuries.

To be posted monthly.

At the end of every month, the totals of the receipts as shown in the monthly cash accounts received from Taluk treasuries should be posted in the corresponding registers in list C and monthly grand totals for the whole treasury including taluks should be obtained. Similarly in the case of payments, the bimonthly totals from the registers in list D should be posted in the corresponding registers in list C and bimonthly totals for the whole treasury including taluks should be obtained. These totals should then be posted into the cash account and the lists of payments. In the case of the latter, separate grand totals should also be made every month from the 1st to the 10th and from the 11th to the last day of the month.

F. Accounts and Vouchers to be rendered to the Account Office.

1. Bimonthly copies of registers 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, and 18 of list C and registers 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*), and 2(*d*) of list D, with vouchers including taluk transactions to be sent on the 14th of the month. The second list should show also monthly totals including taluk transactions of registers 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 23 and should be despatched invariably on the 5th of the following month.
2. Original bimonthly copies of register 10 in list A received from Taluk Treasuries with the vouchers to be sent on the 14th of the month and the 5th of the following month.
3. Monthly cash account showing the monthly totals including taluk figures of the receipts shown in registers 1, 3, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 22 of list C under all the detailed heads contained in the registers to be sent on the 5th of the following month.
4. Monthly copies of registers 3, 4, 5, 6 and 20 to 23 and payment side of 14, of list C with payment vouchers in support to be sent on the 5th of the following month.
5. Original monthly copies received from Taluk Treasuries of registers 3, 4, and 11 (payment side) of list A to be sent on the 5th of the following month.

NOTE.—Copies of registers 3, 4 and 16 of list C will not be made by carbon paper. Separate copies in ink should be made out in these cases.

If any Treasury Officer considers it necessary to open any new subsidiary registers, he should do so only with the previous sanction of the Comptroller and his approval of the form in which the register is to be maintained.

28. It should be adopted as a general principle that any check which is exercised at the Taluk Treasuries and any detailed registers which are maintained at the Taluk Treasuries need not be exercised or maintained again at headquarters. Thus a detailed check is exercised at each Taluk Treasury for repayments of deposits. Such a detailed check is unnecessary at headquarters again. The check exercised at the Taluk Treasuries and in the Account Office should be quite sufficient.

29. The registers required for use in District and Taluk Treasuries should be obtained by indent on the Superintendent of the Government Press, Bangalore.

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30. A few miscellaneous points should also be noted by the Treasury Officers :—

(1) In future no advice need be issued in the case of Remittance Transfer Receipts issued by one Treasury upon another, except in cases where the amount of the Transfer Receipts exceeds Rs. 500.

(2) Taluk Treasuries except those at headquarters of Districts are authorised to issue Remittance Transfer Receipts on other District Treasuries, as well as on all other Taluk Treasuries direct, on account of the public service, local bodies and co-operative societies. Taluk Treasuries will, for such purposes, issue cash orders on their headquarter treasuries, if necessary.

(3) No counterfoils of Remittance Transfer Receipts showing their number, date of issue, etc., need in future be kept.

(4) There should in future be only one register of Remittance Transfer Receipts where the issues on all districts should be noted one after another in chronological order.

The present rules with regard to supply bills will continue.

(5) Cash orders or Remittance Transfer Receipts will not in future be issued in order to enable amounts collected by one court in favour of a litigant being paid to another court.

(6) As regards items credited under deposits, the final head of revenue concerned should as far as possible be credited direct instead of the items passing through the deposit account. Crediting items of revenue to the deposit head pending completion of formalities is against all principles of account and should be discontinued.

(7) The funds placed at the disposal of the Revenue Survey Department by means of letters of credit are at present apportioned among the several subordinate officers who draw the full amount allotted to them and keep it under revenue deposits and draw funds from time to time on refund orders. This is irregular. The funds should be drawn from the Treasury by cheques only as they are required for actual disbursements.

(8) Revenue money orders received in payment of revenue should be passed through the adjustment register being credited to the revenue head concerned by *per contra* debit to the Post Office. They will then be entered in the subsidiary registers for Post Office and for the revenue head concerned.

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FORM A I.

Register of daily collection at the..... .....Taluk Treasury.

Date	Challan No.	From whom received	Recoveries on account of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans	Land Revenue	Excise	Total of daily collections
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

FORM A.

I—Land Revenue.

Date	Challan No.	Name of Payer	Land Revenue			Miscellaneous taxes		Interest	
			Assessment on lands	Quit-rent of minor inam villages including Kayamgutta	Miscellaneous	Mohatarfa in rural areas	Assessment on vacant sites	On arrears of Land Revenue	On Miscellaneous taxes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Date	Challan No.	Name of Payer	Miscellaneous				Local Funds			Daily total carried to Register of daily totals of Revenue
			Sale of sites	Acreage contribution	Rent of salt pans	Other items	Local cess	Supari cess	Irrigation cess	
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

FORM B.

Register of Daily Totals of Revenue of the.....Taluk Treasury for the month of..... ...191

Date	Land Revenue	Excise	Assessed taxes	Stamps	Registration	Interest	Scientific and miscellaneous departments	Courts of Law	Jails	Police
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.

Education	Agriculture	Industries and Commerce	Medical	Sanitation and Vaccination	Receipts in aid of Superannuation allowances and pensions	Stationery and Printing	Miscellaneous	Army	Public Works	Daily total carried to cash book
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

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FORM C.

Subsidiary Register of Receipts and Payments.....Taluk Treasury under Local and other Funds for the month of.....1917.

Receipts.

Date	Challan No.	Payer's Name											Register of daily totals of Municipal, Local and other funds
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

Payments.

Date	Voucher No.	Payee's Name	Cheque number or particulars of bill												Register of daily totals of Municipal, Local and other funds
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

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FORM D — CASH BOOK OF SUBSIDIARY REGISTER — TREASURY

Item No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Item No.
	Receipts.								
1	Total Revenue received								1
2	Savings Bank Deposits								2
3	Local and other Funds								3
4	Cash remittances received								4
4a	R. T. receipts and supply bills issued								4a
5	Deposits—Judicial								5
6	Revenue								6
7	Forest								7
7a	Public Works								7a
8	Personal								8
8a	Advances and Loans								8a
9	Post office								9
10	Cash orders								10
11	Departmental Receipts								11
12	Miscellaneous Unclassified items								12
13	Total								13
14	Opening Balance								14
15	Grand Total								15
	Disbursements.								
1	Salary, etc., bills paid								1
1a	Public Works bills payable								1a
2	Pensions paid								2
3	Savings Bank Deposits								3
4	Local and other Funds								4
5	Cash remittances sent								5
5a	R. T. receipts and supply bills paid								5a
6	Deposits—Judicial								6
7	Revenue								7
8	Forest								8
8a	Public Works								8a
9	Personal								9
9a	Advances and loans								9a
10	Post office								10
11	Cash orders								11
12	Departmental cheques paid								12
13	Total								13
14	Closing Balance								14
15	Grand Total								15

Item No.		Progressive Total brought forward	17	18	19	20	21	22	Item No.
	Receipts.								
1	Total Revenue received								1
2	Savings Bank Deposits								2
3	Local and other Funds								3
4	Cash remittances received								4
4a	R. T. receipts and supply bills issued								4a
5	Deposits—Judicial								5
6	Revenue								6
7	Forest								7
7a	Public Works								7a
8	Personal								8
8a	Advances and Loans								8a
9	Post office								9
10	Cash orders								10
11	Departmental receipts								11
12	Miscellaneous Unclassified items								12
13	Total								13
14	Opening Balance								14
15	Grand Total								15
	Disbursements.								
1	Salary, etc., bills paid								1
1a	Public Works bills payable								1a
2	Pensions paid								2
3	Savings Bank Deposits								3
4	Local and other Funds								4
5	Cash remittances sent								5
5a	R. T. receipts and supply bills paid								5a
6	Deposits—Judicial								6
7	Revenue								7
8	Forest								8
8a	Public Works								8a
9	Personal								9
9a	Advances and loans								9a
10	Post office								10
11	Cash orders								11
12	Departmental cheques paid								12
13	Total								13
14	Closing Balance								14
15	Grand Total								15

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Item No.	8	9	10	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	Progressive total Carried over	Item No.
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
4a												4a
5												5
6												6
7												7
7a												7a
8												8
8a												8a
9												9
10												10
11												11
12												12
13												13
14												14
15												15
1												1
1a												1a
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
5a												5a
6												6
7												7
8												8
8a												8a
9												9
9a												9a
10												10
11												11
12												12
13												13
14												14
15												15

Item No.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Monthly Total	Item No.
1											1
2											2
3											3
4											4
4a											4a
5											5
6											6
7											7
7a											7a
8											8
8a											8a
9											9
10											10
11											11
12											12
13											13
14											14
15											15
1											1
1a											1a
2											2
3											3
4											4
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11											11
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14											14
15											15

No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

FORM E.

Daily / Monthly—Cash Account of.....Taluk Treasury for.....191 .

Receipts	Amount	Disbursements	Amount
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Total Revenue received		Salary, etc , bills paid as per schedule	
Savings Bank Deposits		Public Works bills payable ...	
Local and other Funds ...		Pensions	
Cash Remittances received ..		Savings Bank Deposits	
R. T. Receipts and Supply bills issued		Local and other Funds	
Deposits—		Cash Remittances sent	
Judicial Deposits . .		R. T. Receipts and Supply bills paid ..	
Revenue Deposits		Deposits—	
Forest Deposits . ..		Judicial deposits	
Public Works Deposits		Revenue Deposits	
Personal Deposits . .		Forest Deposits	
Advances and Loans . ..		Public Works Deposits ...	
Post Office		Personal Deposits	
Departmental receipts . ..		Advances and Loans	
Cash orders as per schedule . ..		Post Office	
Miscellaneous unclassified items as per schedule.		Departmental Cheques paid ...	
		Cash orders as per schedule .	
Total Receipts .		Total Disbursements ...	
Opening Balance .		Closing Balance ...	
Grand Total		Grand Total ...	

.....,

Date.....191 . FORM F. Treasury Officer.....Treasury.

Form of Monthly Treasury Cash Account.

Head of Receipt	Detailed Head	Amount: Detailed Head	Amount: Total Major Head
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I Land Revenue ...	1. Assessment on lands		
	2. Quit-rent of minor inam villages including Kayamgutta.		
	3. Miscellaneous		
II. Forest	1 Timber and other produce removed from forest by Government agency—		
	(a) Timber		
	(b) Sandalwood		
	(c) Other minor produce		
	2. Timber and other produce removed from forests by private agency—		
	(a) Timber		
	(b) Other produce		
	3. Miscellaneous		
III. Excise	1. Arrack—		
	1. Duty		
	(a) Underproof		
	(b) Overproof		
	2. Shop rent		
	3. Receipts on account of arrack shops in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore		
	2. Toddy—		
	1. Government		
	(a) Shop rent		
	(b) Tree tax		
	(c) Tree rent		
	2. Inam		
	Shop rent		
	3. H. M. Territories		
	Tree tax		
	3. Other receipts—		
	1. Ganja and Majum		
	(a) Duty		
	(b) Shop rent		
	2. Special Liquors, license fees		
	3. Foreign Liquors, license and other fees ...		
	4. Beer—Duty		
	5. License fees		
	6. Akkiboja, license fees		
	7. Opium		
	(a) License fees		
	(b) Gain on sale of opium		
	8. Miscellaneous		

No. FL. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, DATED 27TH JUNE 1917.

FORM G.

Register of Transfer Transactions.

Date	Serial No.	Challan No.	Voucher No.	Brief particulars of transactions	Head of account		Amount	Daily total
					Debited	Credited		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.

FORM H.

Register of Pension Payments

Date of payment	Serial No.	Number of P. P. O.	Name of pensioner	Civil		Savar and Barr	
				Pensions	Gratuities	Pensions	Gratuities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.

for the month of.....191 .

Political pensions			Pollegar pensions	Palace pensions	Total carried to cash book
Allowances to families of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan's Officers	Sarjapur	Mutfarkhat			
9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.

No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

FORM I.

Two money columns have been provided on both the receipt and payment sides, the second column being for use in cases in which there is a Second Post Office, or Forest Division. Separate registers in this form are to be used for Post Office, Forest, Survey and Railway Departments. In the case of Post Offices, the daily totals should be carried to the cash book, and for the other departments, to the Register of Departmental receipts and payments. Old registers may however be continued, where more than two offices have transactions at the same treasury.

Register of receipts from and payments at the.....for.....191 .

Receipts.

Date of Receipts	Challan or Pass-book No.	Particulars	Amount received	Amount received	Daily total carried to Cash book or Register of daily totals
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p

Payments.

Date of payment	Voucher No	Particulars	Amount paid	Amount paid	Daily total carried to Cash book or Register of daily totals	Balance of letters of credit
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

No. Fl. 8075-85—G. F. 170-16-11, dated 27th June 1917.

FORM J.

Register of departmental receipts and payments at the.....Treasury
for the month of.... .....191 .

Receipts

Date	Forest	Survey	Railways				Daily total carried to cash book
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1							
2							
3							
4							
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21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Total ...							

Payments.

Date	Forest	Survey	Railways				Daily total carried to cash book
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p
1							
2							
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22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Total ...							

Nomination in respect of the Accounts of the Savings Associations.

No. Fl. 7930-79—G. F. 46-16-3, dated 26th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 9037—S. & A. 902, dated 24—27th April 1917, from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of the procedure of making nominations in respect of the accounts of Savings Associations.

No. S. A. 902, from M. N. Krishna Rao, Esq., Officiating Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti, Esq., M. A., F.R.A.S., etc., Secretary to Government of Mysore, Financial Department.

With reference to Government Proceedings No. Fl. 4457-506—G. F. 55-15-2, dated the 8th March 1916, sanctioning the establishment of Savings Associations in offices and schools, I have the honour to state that the rules framed for the working of Savings Associations in the State, do not provide for any procedure for nominations being made in regard to Savings Bank accounts in such institutions. The Superintendent, Maharani's College, Mysore, has now made a reference stating that some of the depositors desire to appoint nominees to receive their deposits in the Association of the College. I have the honour, therefore, to propose for the approval of Government the following procedure for recording nominations in the Savings Associations of the State.

2. As the head of the office or institution is responsible for the receipt and repayment of his Association, he may be empowered to register nominations proposed by depositors and to make payment according to such nominations. He may be required to keep a register of nominees (similar to Form 11 printed on the reverse of Government Order of the 26th November 1912). The proposed form is enclosed.

3. The depositors of Savings Associations desirous of making nominations to their accounts may be required to register their nominations in the register under their signatures or thumb marks in the presence of the head of the institution, who should also sign in the register in the columns provided in token of the *bona fide* nature of the entries. This register may be required to be kept in the personal custody of the head of the institution.

4. The depositors will be at liberty to revoke the nominations once made at any time afterwards and make other nominations.

5. I request you to be so good as to obtain at an early date the order of Government on the proposal made above.

Register of Nomination in Savings Associations.

Serial No.	Ledger No.	Name of Depositor	Name and other particulars of Nominee	Signature of Depositor	Signature of the Head of the Institution	Remarks. Particulars regarding revocation of nomination or payment according to nomination to be noted here
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

No. Fl. 7930-79—G. F. 46-16-3, dated 26th June 1917.

Order No. Fl 7930-79—G. F. 46-16-3, dated 26th June 1917.

Sanction is accorded to the Comptroller's proposal recommending the adoption of the system of nominations in respect of accounts in the Savings Associations.

Necessary amendment will be made to the rules published in Part I, Annexures A and B, of Government Order No. Fl. 4457-506—G. F. 55-15-2, dated 8th March 1916, as in the appendix to this order.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

APPENDIX.

Amendments to Savings Association Rules for Government and other officers published in the Government Order No. Fl. 4457-506—G. F. 55-15-2, dated 8th March 1916.

1. Insert as Rule 9 in Part I of Annexures A and B the following :—

Nominations.—The head of the office (The Head Master of the institution) is empowered to register nominations proposed by depositors and to make payments according to such nominations. He is required to keep in his personal custody a register (in form appended) of such nominations, in which the depositor desirous of making nominations, will register their nominations and sign or affix their thumb mark in the presence of the head of the institution, and the latter will also sign in the columns provided for the purpose.

The depositors will be at liberty to revoke the nominations once made at any time afterwards and make fresh nominations.

Exd.—C. R.

Grant of certain concessions to the Malnad Landholders for tapping Bagani trees.

No. FL. 7473-83—S. R. 248-12-7, DATED 11TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. A. C. 267-16-2, dated the 30th August 1916, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, regarding the grant of certain concessions to malnad landholders for tapping bagani trees in their holdings for *bona fide* domestic purposes.

2 Letter No. 115, dated 30th June 1916, from the Secretary, Central Committee, Malnad Improvement Scheme, Shimoga District, submitting the resolution of the Committee in favour of allowing malnad raiyats to draw bagani toddy free for home consumption from trees standing on their holdings.

Order No. Fl. 7473-83—S. R. 248-12-7, dated 11th June 1917.

1. At present coffee planters and kanholders in malnad areas are enjoying the following privileges:—

(1) The coffee planter may under the terms of the coffee settlement draw toddy free of tax from bagani trees on his land for domestic purposes such as the making of bread, etc.

(2) The kanholder may draw toddy, free of tax, from the toddy-yielding trees in his kan only for the use of the members of his family, but not for sale or for the use of his servants, labourers or other employees.

(3) The coffee planter is allowed to open estate shops for the vendof toddy to his coolies and dependents for a fixed amount of not less than Rs. 12 per annum. But other landholders in the malnad are not enjoying a similar privilege.

2. The question of granting some concessions in the matter to malnad landholders also has been pressed on Government in the Dasara Representative Assembly on several occasions and has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past.

3. The Excise Commissioner reports that the main considerations to be kept in view in arriving at a decision in the matter are:—

(1) the removal of invidious and unfair distinctions between ordinary landholders and planters;

(2) the discountenancing of any sudden or serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants; and

(3) the safeguarding, consistently with the above two objects, of the interests of Government revenue.

4. He accordingly proposes that the following concessions may be sanctioned, tentatively for a period of three years:—

(1) The maximum number of trees to be allowed to be tapped *free* for *bona fide* domestic consumption, such as bread-making, etc., should be as below:—

Coffee planters	....	.... Three (Annually)
Kanholders	....	.... Two do
Hiduvalidars	....	.... One do

(2) Coffee planters to be allowed to open estate shop subject to a minimum shop rent of Rs. 3 per month; and

(3) Kanholders and hiduvalidars to be also allowed to open shops in their holdings on the same terms, provided they show to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that they have a legitimate demand for such shops for the use of coolies and dependents.

5. Government accept the views of the Excise Commissioner in regard to the first two concessions and are pleased to sanction his proposals contained in the preceding paragraph for three years with effect from 1st July 1918. Government are not in favour of granting the third concession so far as the hiduvalidars are concerned.

6. The Excise Commissioner will arrange to notify these concessions in the Gazette, to fix the location of Excise shops sufficiently early, after getting applications from the persons requiring such shops, so that the annual schedules to the sale notification of 1918-19 may be suitably revised and published in time.

7. The Excise Commissioner will include a paragraph in the Administration Report of each year regarding the operation of the rules now sanctioned and submit in proper time proposals for their continuance or revision.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts for communication to the Representative Assembly Members concerned.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Central Committee, Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Exd.—C. R.

Claim to Excise Revenue from Toddy.

No. Fl. 7471-2—S. R. 37-13-2, dated 11th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 1369, dated the 29th July 1913, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the records of enquiry relating to the claim of the inamdar to the excise revenue from toddy of Talavadi village, Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Order No. Fl. 7471-2—S. R. 37-13-2, dated 11th June 1917.

Though there is no specific mention of *Sendi* in the Sannad alienating the village, the item of *bajebab* is expressly granted. The Inam Settlement concedes the item of *Sendi* to the inamdar and evidence of uninterrupted enjoyment for 12 years prior to 1892-93 has been adduced. In these circumstances, Government concurring with the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner hold that the inamdar is privileged and is entitled to the revenue in question.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore with records.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Grant of Cycle Allowances.

No. Fl. 7688-736—S. & A. 132-16-1, DATED 21ST JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The following Government Orders fixing different rates of cycle allowances in the several departments of Government :—

(i) Government Order No. Fl. 4963-4—S. R 199-10-4, dated 17th May 1912, authorising the Excise Commissioner to grant cycle allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8-0 to Excise Inspectors, and Probationary and Assistant Inspectors, respectively, in lieu of other conveyance allowances.

(ii) Government Order No. J. 1085-94—Pol. 265-10-5, dated 25th September 1913, authorising the Inspector-General of Police to grant cycle allowance at one-half of the rates of horse or pony allowance to Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jamedars, and allowance of Rs. 6 to the City Police of Mysore and Bangalore.

(iii) Government Order No. 5700-1—G. M. 101-13-12, dated 27th January 1914, sanctioning a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 to the Overseer, Gordon Park, Mysore.

(iv) Government Order No. 14848-9—Mily. 209-15-2, dated the 18th April 1916, granting a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 to the Sub-Overseer attached to the Chief Commandant's Office.

(v) A. and C. 27—S. & A. 482-09-3, dated 19th May 1910, authorising the Chief Engineer to grant cycle allowances to lower subordinates, Mestries and Tank Inspectors at not more than Rs. 10 and 5, respectively.

(vi) Government Order No. 11873-82, dated 15th June 1906, permitting Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in towns to maintain bicycles instead of ponies.

Order No. Fl. 7688-736—S. & A. 132-16-1, dated 21st June 1917.

With a view to introduce uniformity of procedure in all departments of the State in the matter of granting cycle allowances to Government Officers, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to lay down the following rules for future guidance.

2. (*a*) When a cycle is allowed to be maintained by an officer in lieu of a pony or other conveyance, for the maintenance of which an allowance has been sanctioned, the conveyance allowances originally sanctioned will be reduced to half of the pony or conveyance allowance or Rs. 7-8-0 whichever is less.

(*b*) When a cycle allowance only has been sanctioned for the incumbent of an office, the maximum should be Rs. 7-8-0.

3. In view to prevent hardship to those who are at present in receipt of higher allowances than those admissible under para 2, Government direct that they may be permitted to draw the said allowances so long as they hold their present appointments.

4. Necessary Addenda and Corrigenda will be issued to the Mysore Service Regulations.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—C. R.

Discussion of the State Budget in the Legislative Council.

No. J. 4490-513—Legis. 48-16-1, dated 5th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. Fl. 6125-33—G. F. 107-16-13, dated the 10th April 1917, laying down the procedure to be observed in regard to the discussion of the State Budget in the Legislative Council.

Order No. J. 4490-513—Legis. 48-16-1, dated 5th June 1917.

In modification of the above order Government are pleased to direct that the following procedure be observed in future in the matter:—

(1) As soon as possible after the 12th of April printed copies of the draft budget estimates with a brief statement explaining its salient points will be despatched to the Members of the Mysore Legislative Council. There will be no meeting for presentation of the budget nor will there be the preliminary informal meeting in Committee of the whole Legislative Council contemplated in para 2 (3) of the Government Proceedings No. Fl. 6125-33—G. F. 107-16-13, dated 10th April 1917.

(2) Members of the Legislative Council who wish to obtain any information on any point connected with the budget may apply in writing to the Financial Secretary to Government, who will comply with such applications as far as possible.

(3) The meeting for discussing the budget estimates will be held in the latter part of June. This year the date of the meeting will be 29th June 1917.

(4) The procedure regarding the discussion of the budget in the meeting of the Legislative Council will be as indicated in the appendix to this order.

(5) The budget as finally passed by His Highness the Maharaja with an explanatory memorandum will be published in an extraordinary issue of the *Mysore Gazette*.

D, M. NARASINGA RAO.
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Members of the Mysore Legislative Council.

Exd.—C. R.

No. J. 4490-513—Legis. 48-16-1, dated 5th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Procedure regarding the discussion of the State Budget in the Mysore Legislative Council.

1. As soon as possible after the 12th April printed copies of the Draft Budget Estimate of the ensuing year with a brief statement explaining its salient points will be despatched to each member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Members who wish to obtain any information on any point connected with the budget may apply in writing to the Financial Secretary to Government who will comply with such applications as far as possible. The meeting for discussing the budget will be held in the latter part of June.

2. At the meeting of the Legislative Council each member will offer any observations he may wish to make on the budget, provided—

(a) that a member shall speak only once,

(b) that he shall not without the special permission of the President take up more than fifteen minutes,

(c) that the observations shall be confined to the subject matter of the budget.

3. The Financial Secretary will then reply to such points as may not have been dealt with by official members preceding him and the discussion will be closed by the President with such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

4. No discussion shall be permitted in regard to any subject removed from the cognizance of the Mysore Legislative Council by the proviso to Section 12 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation of 1907.

No. J. 4763—REGIS. 45-16-3, DATED 16TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 48, dated 15th May 1917, from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, forwarding a * report on the working of Joint Stock Companies as well as Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies in Mysore during the year ending 31st March 1917.

* (Printed as annexure.)

Order No. J. 4763—Regis. 45-16-3, dated 16th June 1917.

Recorded.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Administration Report, Mysore City Municipality.

No. 7695-8—Ml. 103-16-37, dated 6th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

The Administration Report of the Mysore City Municipality for 1915-16.

Order No. 7695-8—Ml. 103-16-37, dated 6th June 1917.

1. *Meetings and attendance.*—There were 19 meetings of the Council of which 6 were special meetings. The attendance of both official and non-official members at these meetings was satisfactory, showing an increase over the corresponding figures of the previous year.

2. *Elections.*—The triennial election of Councillors which fell due early in the year was held in August 1915. Seven hundred and sixty-nine out of 1,235 or 62 per cent of the voters took part in the elections. All the seats offered for election were duly filled up.

3. *Committees.*—Government are glad to note that the Managing Committee rendered useful service during the year and that a few of the other Committees also worked satisfactorily. Necessary action may be taken by the Municipal Council for the abolition of such of the Committees as are found unnecessary.

4. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The total demand including arrears under all items except Octroi and Tolls was Rs. 83,828, of which 15 per cent was remitted and 69 per cent collected leaving Rs. 13,628 uncollected at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,994 is said to be irrecoverable. The balance which is heavy should be collected without delay. It is, however, gratifying to note that the collection during the year showed a decided improvement over the collections of previous years.

5. *Grants and contributions.*—No explanation has been indicated in the report as to why such a large sum as Rs. 50,800 due to the Municipality is pending adjustment at the end of the year.

6. *Water-supply.*—The question of supplying more public fountains for which there is a great demand should receive early attention of the Chief Engineer to whom a comprehensive scheme is reported to have been sent by the Municipal Council.

7. *Conservancy.*—The system of disposal of rubbish and night soil in the City having been observed to be very unsatisfactory, the President was requested to place the matter before the Council with a view to formulate proposals for improvement in this direction. A note on the subject by the Sanitary Commissioner has since been forwarded to the Municipal Council and detailed proposals in the matter are awaited.

8. *Veterinary Hospital.*—The improvement of the Veterinary Hospital is necessary and proposals regarding the same have been invited from the Revenue Commissioner.

9. *Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccinations during the year was 5,437 as against 5,722 in the year previous. Of these 4,451 cases were reported to be successful. Vaccination work requires greater supervision.

10. *Avenue trees.*—Government note with satisfaction that the comprehensive scheme prepared for the planting of avenue trees on all important roads in the City is being attended to by the Trust Board.

No. 7695-8—Ml. 103-16-37, dated 6th June 1917.

11. *Revision of establishment.*—Proposals for the revision of the Municipal establishments and for increasing the number of sweepers and conservancy carts for the more effective conservancy of the City, are engaging the attention of Government, along with the question of improving the finances of the Municipal Council in order to meet the heavy additional expenditure necessary to give effect to the scheme.

12. *General.*—Government appreciate the munificence of Messrs. Amble Anniah Pandit, Mannar Krishna Setti and N. Krishnaswami Rao and Alamma in having built at their own cost a Girls' School, a Students' Home, a Dispensary and a Chattram respectively. They also note with satisfaction the interest evinced by the non-official Municipal Councillors in the administration of the Municipality and the help rendered by them to the executive.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—R. K.

No. 7776-93—Ml. 103-16-38, dated 9th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

The Administration Reports and Accounts of the Municipalities for the year 1915-16.

Order No. 7776-93—Ml. 103-16-38, dated 9th June 1917.

1. *Constitution of Municipalities.*—The number of Municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, namely 89. Of these 36 had Municipal Councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, while the others continued to be administered by Boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. The constitution of periodical Municipalities was sanctioned as a tentative measure in three places in the Shimoga District, where large annual jatras are held.

2. *Privileges conferred.*—The number of *ex-officio* Councillors in the Bangalore City was reduced from three to one and two additional non-officials were appointed as Municipal Councillors. The Tumkur Municipal Council were empowered to elect their own Vice-President during the year. A full-time Vice-President was appointed for the Shimoga Town Municipal Council from the 21st February 1916.

3. *Elections.*—Bye-elections were held in the Bangalore City, Kolar and Davangere Municipalities to fill up casual vacancies during the year. General elections for the reconstitution of the Municipal Councils were held in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the marginally noted smaller Municipalities. In these 77 members were duly elected. Out of 11,477 rate-payers entitled to vote, only 4,804 voters or 42 per cent actually took part in the general elections. In spite of clear instructions, it was found that timely action was not taken for the publication and revision of lists of voters and candidates and for holding elections for reconstituting Municipal Councils, and a calendar showing the various stages of the procedure to be adopted every year in this connection together with the dates for taking action was therefore prescribed * during the year.

Channapatna, Chintamani, Bowringpet, Tumkur, Gubbi, Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Davangere.

* Government Order No. 6170-9—Ml. 220-15-1 dated 23rd February 1916.

4. *Meetings and Attendance.*—Only 79 of the Municipal Bodies met the prescribed number of 12 times during the year, the deficiency in the number of meetings held by the other Municipal Bodies being chiefly due to want of quorum. The average attendance of members was 7·5 (2·5 officials and five non-officials) against an average strength of 12 members for each Municipal Body. The attendance of official members at the meetings of the Bannur, French Rocks and Melkote Municipal Boards was unsatisfactory and no official member attended any of the meetings of the Saligram Municipal Board during the year. The importance of attending the meetings regularly should be impressed on all the members by the Presidents.

5. *Committees.*—The election of members to the Managing Committees in some Municipalities does not appear to be made at least once every year as required by Section 27 of the Municipal Regulation. The omission should not recur. These Committees appear to have been in existence only in 8 out of the 36 Regulation Municipalities. The development of Municipal activities through Committees continued during the year in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The reports do not show any tangible work in this direction in the remaining District

headquarter Municipalities. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District states that the Municipalities are after all small institutions and that as the problems requiring solution within the sphere of practical action are few and can be dealt with by the Municipal Council as a whole, it is futile to appoint many Committees and expect them to meet frequently. Government agree with the Deputy Commissioner and observe that the scheme of Municipal activities by means of Committees may as at present continue * in force only in the District headquarter Municipalities.

* Government Order No. 2100-9—Ml. 99-14-12, dated 11th September 1915.

6. *Amendment of the Municipal Regulation.*—The Municipal Regulation was amended during the year in the following direction by Regulations VIII of 1915, and III of 1916.

(1) The City Municipal Councils were authorised to lease immovable property for a term not exceeding seven years or sell immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 500, and the other Municipal Councils were authorised to deal similarly with immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 200.

(2) The Municipal Councils were empowered (*a*) to frame bye-laws for numbering and registering motor vehicles, bicycles and tricycles and (*b*) exercise the same powers with respect to the carrying of water mains through private property as they have in respect of drains.

(3) The properties of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore were made exempt from payment of Municipal toll or tax other than water rate or special sanitary cess.

7. *Revision of Assessment—Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The assessments on buildings and shops were revised in twenty-five Municipalities during the year. The aggregate current demand under all items of taxation excepting octroi and tolls was Rs. 3,90,113 or Rs. 15,747 more than that in the previous year. Seventy-six per cent of the demand was collected during the year against 73 in the previous year.

In the Municipalities of Closepet, Devanhalli, Hunsur, Gundlupet, T.-Narsipur, Seringapatam, Maddur, Mudgere, and Chitaldrug more than 50 per cent of the current demand was left uncollected. Out of the arrears which amounted to Rs. 2,28,843 at the beginning of the year, Rs. 87,126 were collected, Rs. 26,636 were remitted chiefly in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the remainder (50 per cent) was left uncollected at the end of the year. This is not satisfactory. The arrears were very heavy in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. The Municipal Councils should pay better attention to the collection work and recover the heavy arrears. Municipal administration must, under these conditions, to a great extent, be hampered, and the attention of the Presidents is specially invited to the importance of collecting Municipal dues promptly, without which Municipal finance must seriously suffer.

8. *Financial Position.*—The income and expenditure during the year contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:—

	Items	1915-16	1914-15
	Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Octroi	3,98,908	3,54,617
2.	House, land, lighting and water taxes	2,55,220	2,28,670
3.	Mohatarfa	1,02,302	95,121
4.	Taxes on vehicles and animals	13,466	11,251
5.	Tolls and ferries	1,12,799	95,644
6.	Special sanitary cess	11,483	7,710
7.	Cattle pounds	20,597	21,919
8.	Sale of lands and produce of lands	52,710	47,770
9.	Sale of night soil and manure	15,866	11,392
10.	Markets and slaughterhouses	65,253	54,649
11.	License fees	3,111	8,714
12.	Grants and contributions	1,20,319	35,208
13.	Deposits	81,301	54,252
14.	Other items	1,07,536	52,999
	Total ...	13,60,871	10,79,916

	Items	1915-16	1914-15
	Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	General Administration	1,25,820	1,14,902
2.	Lighting charges	75,544	68,352
3.	Public works carried out by Public Works Department ...	1,44,305	1,13,012
4.	Public works carried out by Civil Department	2,92,745	2,55,762
5.	Maintenance of water-supply	1,09,537	61,733
6.	Conservancy and sanitation	2,47,541	2,52,385
7.	Health Office	11,559	11,147
8.	Registration of births and deaths	5,939	5,773
9.	Medical relief	38,472	34,312
10.	Cattle pounds	7,393	7,029
11.	Public instruction	34,471	34,224
12.	Grants and contributions	8,607	6,638
13.	Deposits	72,251	84,937
14.	Repayment of loan	3,563	24,818
15.	Investments	82,500	75,000
16.	Other items	62,527	48,299
	Total ...	13,22,774	11,98,328

The large increase under both receipts and expenditure is partly nominal and is accounted for by the fact that, unlike during the previous year, the net aid from Government in respect of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra and Vanivilas Water Works has been adjusted both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the accounts of the year under review. The progress of the Davangere water-supply project and the acquisition of lands for extensions in the Bangalore City, Channapatna and Tumkur chiefly account for the increase under expenditure, while that under receipts was chiefly due to the Government grant of Rs. 30,000 for the Davangere water-supply, the adjustment of the arrears of registration and surcharge fees due to the Bangalore City Municipal Council, and the revision of assessments in the Municipalities coupled with better supervision of octroi and house tax collections.

9. *Investments.*—The Mysore City Municipal Council invested Rs. 25,000 as a fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank, while with a view to accumulate funds for carrying out the water-supply projects the Municipal Bodies of Tumkur, Tiptur, and Tarikere deposited in the Bank of Mysore, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,500, respectively during the year.

10. *Incidence of Taxation.*—The incidence of taxation was Rs. 3-0-1 in the Bangalore City and Rs. 2-9-1 in the Mysore City. In the other Municipalities, it ranged from Re 0-4-3 in the Talkad Municipality to Rs. 5-0-8 in the Tiptur Municipality, where the high incidence was due to the large income from tolls levied for accumulating funds for carrying out the water-supply project.

11. *Loans.*—No new loans were contracted with the Government nor any existing loans completely discharged during the year. The balances outstanding against 4 out of the 6 indebted Municipal Bodies are small and will be discharged in a year or two. The Shimoga and the Chikmagalur Municipal Councils were indebted to the Government and the Local Funds General respectively to the extent of Rs. 19,835 and Rs. 35,601 at the end of the year. In order to finance the scheme for the improvement of the water-supply to Chitaldrug Town, the Municipal Council took action to raise from the public a loan carrying 6 per cent interest with a Government guarantee, and the loan was subscribed fully within a short period from the date of the publication of the prospectus.

12. *Public Works.*—The outlay on pulic works was Rs. 4,37,050 or Rs. 68,276 more than that during the previous year, the increase being chiefly in connection with the water-supply of Davangere which made very satisfactory progress. The water-supply arrangements of Nanjangud neared completion and the question of water-supply to Chitaldrug and Shikarpur Municipalities was decided during the year, the Government promising to contribute three-fourths and one-half respectively

of the initial costs of the projects. In order to give relief to the Seringapatam Municipal Council, the road from the Seringapatam Railway Station to the Gumbuz was transferred to Government for maintenance from the State Funds. The supply of laterite for the repairs of roads in the Bangalore City is reported to have been very slow in consequence of the old quarries near Rajankunte having been exhausted. The dust nuisance in the Bangalore City was minimised by more extensive road watering and fair progress was made in installing hydrants in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities for this purpose.

The expenditure on works carried out by the Civil Department was slightly in excess of the budget grant in the case of the Mysore City, while in the Bangalore City 16 per cent of the budget grant was allowed to lapse. The average lapse in all the Municipalities taken together was 47 per cent against 35 per cent in the previous year. The lapses were particularly heavy in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, where the percentage exceeded 50 in each case. The attention of the Municipal Councils and Boards is invited to paragraph 16 of the Government Review of the Reports for 1914-15, and it is hoped that earnest attempts will be made to prevent these lapses and to utilise the allotments in full during each year.

13. *Town and City Improvements.*—The improvement of Seringapatam engaged the attention of a special Committee on whose report a Malarial survey of the town and the removal of rank vegetation have been *ordered to be undertaken forthwith at the cost of the Municipal Council, and detailed plans and estimates for closing the karanjis at the cost of Government have been called for. In the Bangalore City, the Improvement Committee submitted a detailed report in regard to the works to be taken up for the next three years, the expenditure to be incurred every year and the contribution to be made by the Municipal Council to carry out the improvements. For the preparation of the Drainage Scheme of the City, an Engineer has been appointed and the survey work is making progress.

*Government Order No. 5040-3—Ml. 147-15-15, dated 25th February 1917.

14. *Public Instruction.*—The management of the Vanivilas Girls' School at Hassan was transferred to the Education Department from 1st May 1916 and the Mysore City Municipal Council decided to discontinue the grants to the Pial schools from 1st July 1916 in view of the introduction of Compulsory Education in the City. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District urges the discontinuance of the existing levy of trifling contributions from small Municipal Bodies for education purposes. The general question raised will be considered in connection with the Local Self-Government Scheme.

15. *Audit of Accounts.*—During the audit of the accounts by the Local Audit Establishment of the Comptroller's Office embezzlements of octroi revenue to the extent of Rs. 432-5-5 in the Arkalgud Municipality were discovered. A special audit of the accounts of the Bangalore City Municipality in respect of cheques drawn in favour of the Vice-President and the President during the year 1912-13 and 1913-14 was also conducted by the Local Audit staff.

The report of the Comptroller on the local audit of the accounts discloses that in a great many cases the irregularities noticed might have been avoided by adherence to the rules and better supervision of the accounts by the local authorities. There was also as usual considerable delay in the disposal of the audit notes. It is noted that the set of questions and the memo of instructions recently †prescribed for the guidance of the Municipal Audit Committees will result in proper maintenance of the accounts and in reducing the number of objections. The employment of efficient staff for the preparation and maintenance of the accounts should engage the attention of the Municipal Councils.

†Government Order No. 5212-25—Ml. 126-15-2, dated 18th January 1916.

16. *General.*—Government are glad to note that the administration of the Municipalities during the year was generally satisfactory. The non-official members, as a rule, continued to evince keen interest and several gentlemen outside the Municipal Councils in the City Municipalities worked on the Municipal Committees earnestly. Collection of Municipal revenue and execution of works however demand a greater attention. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District observes

that ignorance of the English language stands in the way of more non-official members taking part in the Municipal Administration and that no progress will be possible unless the ideas and spirit of Local Self-Government are disseminated through the medium of the Kannada language. The Municipal Regulation, the principal rules prescribed by Government and the rules and bye-laws framed by the Municipal Councils have been printed and published in Kannada, and further facilities will be afforded by the publication of a handy Manual after the amendment of the Regulation, the revision of the existing rules, and the framing of new rules are completed in order to give effect to the Local Self-Government Scheme recently sanctioned by Government.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The President, Sringeri Municipal Board, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Comptroller to Government, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Revision of the Conservancy Es tablish ment of the Mysore City Municipa lity

No. 7993-4C—Ml. 13-16-26, dated 20th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No 272 of 19th May 1916, from the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, forwarding a proposition statement for the revision of Municipal Establishments involving an additional expenditure of Rs 22,024⅕ a year.

2. Letter No 223 of 21st August 1916, from the same Officer, urging the need for the revision of the conservancy establishment and submitting certain proposals for improving the finances of the Municipal Council in order to give effect to the revision scheme.

Order No. 7993-4C—Ml. 13-16-26, dated 20th June 1917.

Sanction is accorded to the revision of the conservancy establishment at an extra cost of Rs. 1,345½ a month as detailed in the proposition statement, and to bringing it into effect from 1st July 1917, subject to any changes that may be considered necessary. A statement showing the scale of establishment finally adopted may be submitted for record in the Secretariat and the Comptroller's Office.

2. The proposals suggested for meeting the additional expenditure are the following: –

1. Increasing the toll rates.
2. Relieving the Municipal Council of the contribution to the Vanivilas Hospital.
3. Reduction of the Municipal grant for education from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year.
4. Transfer of the Municipal Girls' Schools to Government.
5. Transfer to Government of certain important roads.
6. Special grant of a part of excise shop rent in the Mysore City.

3. After careful consideration of the matter, Government are not inclined to agree to the proposals Nos. (3) to (5). As regards proposal No. 6, it is observed that the question is one of principle applicable to all the Municipalities and should be considered separately. Proposal No. (1) regarding the increase of toll rates has been already disposed of and the attention of the President is invited to this Office letter No. 6973—Ml. 158-14-10 of 2nd May 1917.

4. With regard to the remaining proposal No. (2), Government direct that the Mysore City Municipal Council be relieved of the contribution to the Vanivials Hospital amounting to about Rs. 4,711 a year. The Municipal Council should take steps to levy a general sanitary cess at 2 per cent on the annual rental value of buildings and to enhance the present rates of animal and vehicle taxes so as to bring them to the level of those obtaining in the Bangalore City in order to make up the deficiency in the amount needed for the revision of the establishment. This measure is expected to yield an income of Rs. 15,000, and with the relief of the contribution towards the Vanivilas Hospital, a sum of about Rs. 20,000 will be available for expenditure on revision of establishment now sanctioned.

5. The revision of the remaining establishment of the Municipality may be taken up for consideration when the finances of the Municipality permit it.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Mysore City Municipal Council with the Proposition Statement.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education.

Exd.– C. R.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

No. 8220-70—Ml. 102-16-9, dated 26th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 852-S. 70—C. 130 of 1916-17, dated the 27th November 1916, from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Board for the year 1915-16.

2. Letter No. 2110—S. A. 290, dated the 9th September 1916, from the Comptroller, submitting the final accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Fund for 1915-16 together with a statement showing the details of expenditure under service heads.

Order No. 8220-70—Ml. 102-16-9, dated 26th June 1917.

1. *Personnel.*—There was no change in the personnel of the Board during the year, except certain acting appointments for short periods owing to absence on leave of some of the official members.

2. *Meetings.*—Thirteen meetings were held during the year, 12 ordinary meetings and 1 extraordinary meeting. It is reported that owing to the absence of the permanent Chairman from Mysore, the meeting fixed for November 1915 was postponed to the following month. This is not regular and the attention of the Board is invited to Section 9 (2) (*d*) of the Regulation which provides that in the absence of the permanent Chairman, a Chairman should be elected from among the other members in the meeting.

3. *Finances.*—The total amount made available for expenditure by the Board during the year was Rs. 3,84,000 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Normal grant as per Proceedings No. 221-5—Ml. 51-14-63, dated 12th July 1915	3,50,000
Amount realized by the Board by sale of Body Guard lines and grounds	30,000
State grant for house-building loans	4,000
Total ...	3,84,000

Out of the above amount, a sum of Rs. 2,51,275 was spent on the works proper of the Board, Rs. 79,308 on land acquisition and a sum of Rs. 23,798 was advanced for house-building under Section 38 of the Regulations, making a total of Rs. 3,54,381. The remainder of the expenditure was on account of establishment, tools and plant.

The most important of the Improvement Works in progress during the year, and the outlay thereon, are shown in the following statement:—

Names of works	Sanctioned estimates	Year's outlay	Total outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Laying sewer pipes in No. III (Pt. II), IV and V Drainage areas. ...	6,44,722	1,34,722	4,00,756
2. Improvement of Devaraj Market ...	54,642	10,141	10,141
3. Planting avenues	5,025	5,082	5,082
4. Laying out Bakshi Basappaji's garden extension	12,645	8,094	10,500
5. Filling in the eastern Fort ditch and diverting the storm-water of the Fort into Doddakere	27,940	6,418	25,740
6. Laying out a sewage farm with distributory channels	41,840	15,275	15,275

No. 8220-70—Ml. 102-16-9, dated 26th June 1917.

4. In their Order No. 6831-5—Ml. 136-11-7, dated 21st March 1912, Government approved of a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out in the City, submitted by the Chairman, the works spreading over a period of eight years commencing from 1911-12. The Board of Trustees agreed to carry out the following works within five years from 1911-12 :—

(1) Laying of sewers along main roads and thoroughfares in Nos. I, II and Pt. I of No. III Drainage areas, in Nazarbad and Ittigegud.

(2) Complete drainage as per scheme in Pt. II of No. III and in No. IV Drainage areas.

(3) Improvements to the existing sewers in the Fort.

(4) Extension of outfall sewer.

(5) Linking up outfalls and provision of storm water drains.

It is observed that item No. (4) was completed during the period, and that item No. (3) was not taken up pending the decision of Government on the question of complete removal of houses in the Fort, and that sewerage works in the marginally noted areas have not been put in hand. The programme has thus not been kept up, nor has the omission been satisfactorily explained. The Chairman is requested to send up at least a rough programme of works to be undertaken in each year during the next five years, in consultation with the Trustees.

1. Pt. I of No. III Drainage area.
2. Ittigegud, and
3. Nazarbad.

5. Ten model houses for the poor were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,656, of which three houses were sold for Rs. 5,790. During the year 456 building sites were also formed mostly in the Chamundi extension and in the late Mr. Bakshi Basappaji Ursu's garden land, of which 230 sites were sold for Rs. 11,768.

6. Government are glad to record their appreciation of the satisfactory work of the Board during the year.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Conduct of the Mysore City Municipal Cash Transactions through the Mysore Bank.

No. 8166-9—Ml. 127-16-10, dated 30th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 168 of 27th March 1917, from the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, requesting sanction to the resolution of the Municipal Council to lodge all their money in the Mysore Bank and to conduct all transactions through the agency of the Mysore Bank who are willing to take up the business and allow interest at 5 per cent on deposits for a fixed period of six or twelve months and at 2 per cent on the minimum daily balances in floating accounts up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000.

Order No. 8466-9—Ml. 127-16-10, dated 30th June 1917.

Sanctioned, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) A balance of at least Rs. 5,000 should be kept in the Government Treasury by the Municipal Council for Municipal payments which under rules and practice are made directly from the Government Treasury and for giving due effect to adjustments required by the Comptroller.

(*b*) The treasury account should not ordinarily be drawn upon by the President.

(*c*) Whenever the balances in the Treasury falls short of Rs. 5,000, the deficiency should be made good on requisition by the Comptroller.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Exd—C. R.

No. 8150-60—San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No 1920 3 —San 113-15-3, dated the 14th September 1916, sanctioning the continuance of the Malnad Improvement Scheme up to end of June 1917.

2 Reports received from time to time regarding the progress of operations under the scheme

Order No. 8150-60—San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

The scheme for the improvement of the malnad was first sanctioned in February 1914, tentatively for a period of three years and subsequently extended up to the end of June 1917. It has thus been in operation for a little over three years. The statement appended to the Order shows briefly the progress achieved until the end of December 1916.

2. The activities of the several Committees under the scheme have so far been directed towards the adoption of measures calculated to remove some of the evils which have contributed to the decline of the malnad, as may be seen from the annexed statement. The Committees have also done much deliberative work of value and have dealt with certain large questions of improvement such as the establishment of model villages and construction of model houses, the improvement and expansion of roads and communications, the relief of agricultural indebtedness, the better supply of labour, the provision of small industries connected with forest produce as subsidiary occupations to the people, etc. Some of these schemes are now engaging the consideration of Government.

3. Certain suggestions for improving both the organization of the Malnad Improvement Scheme and the working of its agency have been brought to the notice of Government. These will be considered separately along with the important question of devising a more elaborate scheme for improving the malnad.

4. Pending further orders, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the existing scheme be continued for another year from 1st July 1917. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has already been made in the budget for 1917-18 for this purpose.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners and Chairmen, Malnad Improvement Committees.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 8150-60—San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

Statement showing the progress achieved in respect of various measures under the Malnad Improvement Scheme from the commencement up to the end of December 1916.

Items of work	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Hassan District
1. SANITATION.			
1. Clearance of rank vegetation—			
(a) Number of villages dealt with ...	261	178	173
(b) Government share ...	Rs. 2,576	Rs. 757	Rs. 482
(c) Raiyats' share	Rs. 7,689	Rs. 11,720	Rs. 9,095
2 Supply of good drinking water —			
A. (a) Number of wells estimated for ...	85	59	47
(b) Number taken up for sinking ...	57	53	47
(c) Number actually sunk and completed.	23	21	17
B. Improvement of old wells ...	2	8	.....
3 Improvement of drainage—			
Linear measurement of drains constructed.	Work done in 121 villages, extent not given.	1,560 ft.	2,150 ft.
4 Facilities for obtaining timber for building purposes—			
(a) Number of applications received.	1369	133	52
(b) Number of applications disposed of.	1258	98	5
5 Shifting of insanitary villages —			
Number shifted	6	18	14
6. Removal of cultivation away from residential areas—			
(a) Number of villages where wet cultivation has been prohibited for a certain distance all round.	5	.....	.....
(b) Number of villages in which extensions have been successfully formed away from paddy fields.	.....	10	6
7. Providing separate sheds for cattle away from human dwellings. Action taken.	It is reported that attention is paid to this work in new settlements formed under the scheme.	51	32
8. Number of villages to which the Sanitary Rules have been extended.	719	540	746
9. Number of model villages established...	13	.....	.....
10. Number of model houses built ...	The proposal to construct eight houses in the Shimoga District, five in the Kadur and three in the Hassan District has been sanctioned. The work has not yet been taken up. The designs were approved by Government on the 15th March 1917.	.....	.....
11. Sanitary Survey	Sanitary Survey of Kumsi Sub-Taluk has been completed.	A rough general survey is being done by the Overseers of the Department in forty-five villages in the Kadur District and twenty-six villages in the Hassan District.	

No. 8150-60—San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

Statement showing the progress achieved in respect of various measures under the Malnad Improvement Scheme from the commencement up to the end of December 1916—*contd.*

Items of work	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Hassan District
12. Malarial Survey	The disease survey of six villages, five in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk and one in the Sagar Taluk has been completed.	Twelve villages have been selected for the purpose.	Survey completed in six villages.
13 Registration of vital statistics ...	The rules and the improved method of collecting statistics embodied in Government Proceedings No. 1025-75—San. 75-15-23, dated 5th August 1915, are being given effect to.	.....	.....
II. MEDICAL RELIEF.			
1 Dispensaries opened—			
(*a*) Itinerant	.....	.....	2
(*b*) Semi-Itinerant	3	.....	.....
2. Free distribution of quinine—			
(*a*) Number of tabloids including packets distributed.	3,85,000	1,42,000	85,442
(*b*) Number of villages in which distribution was made.	All the villages of the malnad tract of the districts.	.....	.....
3. Vaccination—			
(*a*) Number of vaccinators employed	6	3	4
(*b*) Number of persons vaccinated ...	4,295	1,376	2,386
(*c*) Number of cases successful ...	3,392	1,238	2,309
4. Midwives and nurses—			
(*a*) Number of midwives employed ...	4	5	3
(*b*) Number of cases conducted ...	378	92	37
5. Maternities	Government have decided that four Maternities may be newly started in the malnad, during 1916-17 and proposals as to where they should be opened are due from the Senior Surgeon.	.....	.....
III. EDUCATION.			
1. Spread of knowledge of sanitation and hygiene—			
(*a*) Number of subjects on which leaflets were issued.	18	2	2
(*b*) Number of copies distributed ...	16,955	20,000	12,000
(*c*) Itinerant lectures ...	Eleven village school masters are reported to have delivered lectures on the "Evils of intemperance."	.....	.....
2. Primary schools	Fifteen Government schools and eighteen grant-in-aid schools have been started.	Nine Government schools and forty-five aided schools.	.....

No. 8150-60-San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

Statement showing the progress achieved in respect of various measures under the Malnad Improvement Scheme from the commencement up to the end of December 1916—*contd.*

Items of work	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Hassan District
3. Industrial school	It is reported that industrial schools at Tirthahalli and Kallukatte will be opened shortly Carpentry classes were opened in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Shikarpur, Tirthahalli and Shimoga	... ..	Two schools have been opened at Tarikere, one for imparting instructions in tailoring and the other carpentry A carpentry class has been opened in Chikmagalur.
4 Medical inspection of schools .	The work is being attended to by the District Sanitary Officers	.	. .
IV DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.			
Places where they are started .	Pumping installations in eight villages Rice hullers, three villages, Saw Mills (at Shimoga and Kumsi), Sugar Mill at Shikarpur and Tile Factory at Tirthahalli	Rice hullers at Chikmagalur, Kadur and Singeri Furniture Factory at Chikmagalur and Tarikere.	Rice Mill at Alur
V IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.			
1 Co operative Societies ...	Twelve more societies started.	Eight more societies started.	Nil.
2 Expansion of communication ...	Four roads at an estimated cost of Rs 5,000, have been taken up and the works are stated to be in progress.	Three village roads in the Kadur District are reported to be completed. Length of roads 11 miles.	Estimates for three roads are reported to be completed. Six miles
3. Debt survey	The debt survey of Sagar and Lakshmipur hoblis has been sanctioned and the work has not been taken up.	Order to be deferred pending the result of the survey in the Shimoga District.	.....
VI. ATTRACTION OF SETTLERS.			
(*a*) Number of families settled ...	93	63	.....
(*b*) Amount of advance made ...	Rs 2,805	Rs. 200	.....
(*c*) Number of applications received.	97	36	3
(*d*) Number disposed of ...	93	4	.....
Total Grant ...	.....	.....	Rs. 3,00,000

No. 8150-60—San. 132-16-1, dated 23rd June 1917.

Statement showing the progress achieved in respect of various measures under the Malnad Improvement Scheme from the commencement up to the end of December 1916—*contd.*

Items of work	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Hassan District
Expenditure incurred from the commencement up to end of December 1916.	.....	.....	1,63,145
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.			
Establishment charges including travelling allowances.	. . ..	.....	96,173
Works	. . .	.....	66,972
Establishment charges	. . .	.....	59 per cent
Works	. ....	.....	41 per cent

Reports on the Chemical and Bacteriological Work of the Chemical Examiner.

No. 8388-9—SAN. 127-16-4, DATED 28TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The report on the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Public Health Institute, during the calendar year 1916, received from the Sanitary Commissioner with his letter No. P. 45-2, dated the 16th May 1917.

2. The report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the Toxicological work done during the calendar year 1916, received from the same Officer, with his letter No. P. 45-2, dated the 17th May 1917.

Order No. 8388-9—San. 127-16-4, dated 28th June 1917.

Recorded.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen Dept.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.

Exd—C. R

Halts for more than ten and not exceeding thirty days.

No. G. 16472-3—Mily. 172-16-5, dated 5th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 8197, dated the 27th February 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, soliciting sanction to the privilege of making halts at one place for more than ten and not exceeding thirty days allowed in Article 583 of Mysore Service Regulations to himself and his establishment being extended to his Personal and Office Assistants also.

Order No. G. 16472-3—Mily. 172-16-5, dated 5th June 1917.

Sanctioned.

2. The necessary *addenda* and *corrigenda* will be issued to the Mysore Service Regulations.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government (thro' Branch II).
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16558-9—Mily. 51-16-39, dated 8th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 96-18—Mily. 19-10-1, dated the 23rd July 1910, laying down rules regarding the supply of big carriages and the hiring of tongas of the Government Stables.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2046, dated the 11th April 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, soliciting sanction to purchase five more pairs of horses at a cost of Rs. 1,400 per pair, necessary provision being made therefor in the next year's budget.

Order No. G. 16558-9—Mily. 51-16-39, dated 8th June 1917.

Government observe that big carriages which are intended primarily for the use of State Guests are not to be let out on hire as the cost of wear and tear on them will be very high if constantly used, and therefore direct that in future none of the big carriages should be let out on hire without the special sanction of Government.

Government consider that it would be enough for the present to purchase two pairs of horses and are accordingly pleased to direct that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be provided for this purpose in the budget for 1917-18.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Leave to the Followers in the Mysore Military Forces.

No. G. 16485-6—Mily. 41-16-6, dated 5th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 6193, dated 5th January 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, forwarding for approval a set of draft rules to regulate the grant of leave to the followers in the Mysore Military Forces.

Order No. G. 16485-6—Mily. 41-16-6, dated 5th June 1917.

The rules as shown in the appendix to this order are approved.

Necessary addenda and corrigenda will be issued to the Mysore Service Regulations.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16485-6—Mily. 41-16-6, dated 5th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Leave Rules to Followers of the Mysore Army.

I. Extent of application.—All followers, including civilian writers and servants of the Mysore Cavalry and Infantry Regiments and Transport Corps, including the workshop, may be granted leave under the following rules.

II. Kind and extent of leave.—(*a*) *To followers on pensionable establishment.*

(i) Casual leave not exceeding seven days at a time and not exceeding twenty days in each calendar year.

(ii) Leave on full pay at the rate of one month for every year of service without interruption, up to three months.

(iii) Sick leave (on Medical Certificate) up to a maximum of one year but on half pay for the first six months and without pay thereafter.

(iv) Leave without pay up to a maximum period of one year only in cases where no other kind of leave is admissible and the Commanding Officer is satisfied as to the real necessity for it; provided that when it is combined with any other kind of leave the total period shall not exceed one year.

Note.—This leave shall not be granted to persons who have had leave without pay for periods aggregating three months or more during the previous five years of service.

(*b*) *To followers on non-pensionable establishment.*—Followers on non-pensionable establishment may be allowed only twenty days' casual leave as in the case of those on pensionable establishment and sick leave (on Medical Certificate) without pay for a period not exceeding six months.

III. Extension of leave.—No extension of either casual leave or leave with pay can be granted except on Medical Certificate and when it is so granted the whole period will be treated as sick leave.

IV. Appointment of substitutes and making acting arrangements.—Except in cases of casual leave substitutes may be appointed provided no extra cost to Government is involved. As an exception the extra cost not exceeding the pay of the appointment in the case of absence of civilian writers on full pay will be borne by Government. The acting arrangements, if any made in these cases, will be guided by the rules applicable to the Civil Department.

V. Authority to grant leave.—(1) The Officers commanding the detachments and the Superintendent of the Imperial Service Transport Corps work-shop may grant only casual leave to such of the followers as are under them.

(2) The Commandants of the Regiments may grant casual leave to all and leave with or without pay (except to clerical staff) up to one month provided that no substitute is employed.

(3) In all other cases the power is vested in the Chief Commandant.

VI. Holidays.—Sundays and Fridays (except on emergencies) will be observed as holidays in the Regiments and Sundays and gazetted holidays in the Imperial Service Transport Corps workshop.

No. G. 16679-80—Mily. 227-15-10, dated 13th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 3604-5—Mily. 21-14-31, dated the 12th October 1914, sanctioning the grant of Field Service allowance for a period of three months to the several ranks of the Imperial Service Regiment which proceeded on Active Service.

2 Government Order Nos. G. 8421-2—G. 12354-5, G. 231-2, G. 2437-8, G. 6488-9 and G. 5546-7—Mily 8-16-101, dated the 2nd February, 11th March, 7th July, 23rd August, 25th November 1915 and 2nd November 1916, respectively, sanctioning the continuance of the allowance from time to time up to the end of June 1917.

Order No. G. 16679-80—Mily. 227-15-10, dated 13th June 1917.

As a mark of recognition of the good services rendered by the members of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers in the Field, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction with effect from the 1st June 1917, and until the return of the Regiment to Bangalore, the increase of Field Service Allowances to Non-Commissioned Officers, men and followers by 20 per cent on the pay drawn by them at present and to officers by 25 per cent on their salaries (pay plus allowances).

2. The revised scale of Field Service Allowances is shown in column 6 of the Appendix to this order.

3. The expenditure will be met from the grant provided for the mobilization of the Regiment.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16679-80—Mily. 227-15-10, dated 13th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Scale of Field Service Allowances to be given to the several ranks of the Imperial Service Regiment while on Field Service.

Rank	Ordinary pay	Ordinary Allowance	Present scale of Field Service Allowance	Proposed scale of increase of Field Service Allowance	Revised scale of Field Service Allowance (total of Columns 4 and 5)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Commandant	300	100	900	175	475	
Second-in-Command	150	80	175	101	276	
Squadron Commander	150	65	175	98	273	
Do	150	55	175	95	270	
Troop Commander, 1st grade	110	...	55	41	96	
Do 2nd grade	100	...	50	38	88	
Do 3rd grade	90	...	45	34	79	
Do 4th grade	90	...	40	30	70	
Do 5th grade	70	...	35	26	61	
Adjutant	...	90	50	18	68	
Quarter Master	...	10	50	15	65	
Riding Master	...	10	...	3	3	
Assistant Veterinarian	60	...	30*	40	120	*Personal to the present incumbent.
Medical Officer (Surgeon)	250*	...	125*	94	219	Do
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	70*	...	35*	26	61	Do
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.						
Regimental Daffedar Major	51	...	9	10	19	
Squadron do	42	4	8	8	16	
Squadron Quarter Master Daffedars	42	4	8	8	16	
Daffedars	42	...	6	8	14	
Lance Daffedars	35	...	5	7	12	
Trumpet Major	37	...	9	7	16	
Farrier Major	37	...	9	7	16	
Trumpeters	31	...	10	6	16	
Farriers	31	...	3	6	9	
Sowars, Salutries and Squadron Writers ...	31	...	3	6	9	
Followers.						
Saddlers	26	...	10	4	14	
Smiths (armourers)	20	...	10	4	14	
Bhisties	6	...	7	1	8	
Dholy Bearers	8	...	7	2	9	
Pakalies	9	...	7	2	9	
Sweepers	7	...	7	1	8	
Mulé attendants and Syces	7	...	7	1	8	
Cooks	19	...	7	2	9	
Transport Drivers	9	...	7	2	9	
Chowdri	9	...	7	2	9	
Officers' servants	7	...	7	1	8	
Weighman	8	...	7	2	9	
Civilian Writer	40	...	25*	8	33	Do

Lease of Kunigal Mares on racing terms.

No. G. 16988-9—Mily. 80-15-12, dated 20th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 4268, dated the 14th March 1916, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, forwarding a set of draft rules relating to the lease of Kunigal Mares on racing terms.

Order No. G. 16988-9—Mily. 80-15-12, dated 20th June 1917.

The rules proposed by the Chief Commandant are amended and approved as shown in the appendix to this Order.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16988-9—MILY. 80-15-12, DATED 20TH JUNE 1917.

APPENDIX.

Rules relating to Lease of Kunigal Mares on Racing Terms.

1. With the previous sanction of Government, mares may be leased by the Chief Commandant for *bona fide* racing purposes to officers in the Mysore Service as well as to officers of the British Government stationed in Bangalore and in some cases, to other people permanently residing within the Mysore State; also in special cases to others outside Mysore.

2. All applications for the lease of mares should be made to the Chief Commandant, each application being accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500 for each mare. In the case of British officers, the application should be made through the Residency. The deposit amount will be returned to the applicant if the application is not granted.

3. The lease will be usually for a period of two or three years at the expiry of which the hirer shall return the animal to the Farm; but the hirer may return the animal at any time within that period. On the return of the animal to the Farm in good condition, the amount held in deposit will be returned to the hirer.

4. Before taking the animal, the hirer should execute an agreement duly stamped in the prescribed form binding himself to abide by the conditions set forth in these rules.

N.B.—Copies of the agreements executed by the hirers will be sent by the Chief Commandant to the Secretaries of the Royal C. T. C., the W. I. T. C. and the Bangalore and Mysore Races and in cases in which the hirer is an officer of the British Government to the Residency also.

5. The hirer shall be bound to provide the animal with proper food, stabling and attendance and shall do all that is reasonably necessary to keep her in sound health and condition.

6. Half the net winnings in stakes of every race won by the animal in any meeting during the period of the lease should be credited by the hirer to the Mysore Government, either at the Bank of Madras or at the Bank of Mysore, through the Honorary Secretary of the Meeting immediately after the meeting is closed, and the Chief Commandant advised of the fact.

(*Note.*—The expression "Net Winnings" means advertised value of stakes minus the first entrance money and "striking out fees.")

7. (*a*) If the mare leased is found to have been injured or to have suffered in condition, or otherwise been neglected by the hirer, the Chief Commandant may immediately call in the animal and also declare that the whole or such portion as he thinks fit of the security amount deposited by the hirer is forfeited to Government.

(*b*) If the injury caused to the mare so called in is in the opinion of the Chief Commandant such as to render her absolutely useless, the hirer shall, in addition to the security deposit to be forfeited to Government as above, pay the value of the animal as fixed below.—

	Rs.
(1) When no race is won	100
(2) When the mare has won a race or races the aggregate value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000	500
(3) When it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 3,000	1,200
(4) When it exceeds Rs. 3,000	2,000

(*c*) If the mare dies while in the possession of the hirer, he should pay Rs. 200 extra in each of the above cases (*i.e.* according to the value of the races won by her) unless such death is due to natural causes and is supported by a certificate from a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon or in his absence, from the Magistrate of the District.

NOTE—1. The price of the animal to be recovered under this rule is in addition to the half net winnings in stakes to be paid by the hirer under Rule 6.

2. The decision of the Chief Commandant in the above cases will be final.

8. Mares leased on racing terms should not be sub-leased or transferred to others by sale or otherwise by the hirer without the previous permission in writing of the Chief Commandant.

9. If the hirer is desirous of purchasing the animal leased to him, it may be sold by the Chief Commandant for a price fixed by him with the sanction of Government.

10. The hirer should give intimation to the Chief Commandant:—

(i) When he changes his residence permanently;
(ii) When he takes the mare to attend any meeting outside Bangalore, or;
(iii) When the mare in his possession receives any injury or dies, within three days of such occurrence.

11. If during the currency of the lease there should be any breach on the part of the hirer of any of the aforesaid rules in addition to other penalties specially provided for, his security deposit shall be forfeited in whole or in part at the discretion of the Chief Commandant.

12. On failure to re-deliver the animal on the expiry of the lease or before the expiry whenever the animal is called in under Rule 7 (*a*), the hirer shall be liable to pay such special price as may be previously agreed upon, in addition to the whole of the net winnings in the races won and the profits earned with the animal between the date of the expiry of the period of lease or the date of calling in the animal as the case may be and her return to the Farm.

13. The hirer should bear all charges in connection with the mare leased to him from the day she leaves the Farm till her return thereto.

No. G. 16988-9—Mily. 80-15-12, dated 20th June 1917.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Whereas I (A. B.).....of.....am permitted by the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, to have the lease on "Racing terms" of the country bred mare (fully described in Schedule B), the property of the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal, for a period of two (or three) years from the.....day of.....191 , on which date the said mare was made over to my charge and whereas in accordance with Rule 2 of the rules relating to the lease of such mare sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No.....dated.....(a copy of which is annexed hereto as Schedule "A") I have deposited a sum of Rs. 500 as security in connection with the lease to me of the mare mentioned herein, I hereby bind myself:—

Firstly, to abide by the aforesaid rules (which I hereby declare to have read and properly understood) during the period of the lease to me of the said mare, failing which I shall forfeit to the Government of Mysore the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by me under Rule 2 thereof.

Secondly, to return the mare leased to me to the Kunigal Stud Farm, when called in by the Chief Commandant under Rule 7 (*a*) or immediately after the expiry of the period of lease failing which I shall be liable to pay to the Government of Mysore the sum of Rs.....as a special value of the mare and also to pay up to the credit of the Mysore Government the whole of my net winnings in races won and also all profits earned by me with the said mare after the expiry of the period of lease and until the mare is returned to the Stud Farm.

Failing which the amount will be recoverable from me, my heirs, executors, administrators and representatives.

Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

No. G. 17102-3—Mily. 193-16-2, dated 23rd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Paragraph 2 of letter No. 9119, dated the 29th March 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, requesting that the power of compulsorily retiring after 55 years of age the inefficient followers of the Mysore Cavalry and Infantry Regiments may be delegated to him.

Order No. G. 17102-3—Mily. 193-16-2, dated 23rd June 1917.

The request of the Chief Commandant is sanctioned.

2. The necessary addenda and corrigenda to the Mysore Service Regulations will be issued.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen., Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government (through Branch II.)
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 17230-1—Mily. 167-16-2, dated 25th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 11527-8—Mily. 215-14-8, dated 14th February 1916, passing orders on the report of the audit of accounts of the Military Stores.

2. Letter No. 6272—L. A. D. 747, dated 2nd February 1917, from the Comptroller, forwarding a set of Account Rules and Forms for the Military Stores, and stating that the rules as modified by the Chief Commandant may be adopted.

Order No. G. 17230-1—Mily. 167-16-2, dated 25th June 1917.

Sanction is accorded to the adoption of the rules and forms shown in the appendix to this Order.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 17230-1—Mily. 167--16-2, dated 25th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Account Rules and Forms for the Military Stores.

The following are the registers and books of accounts, etc., to be maintained in the Stores :—

1. Register of estimates of articles required for each year with accepted tender rates and of the names of contractors whose tenders are accepted.
2. Order book for supply of articles.
3. Receipt book for articles received from the contractors or for articles returned by the regiments.
4. Files of duplicates of bills tendered by contractors.
5. Register of bills.
6. File of intimations from the Chief Commandant of payments made by him to contractors, etc.
7. Tailor book.
8. Cost book (or specification list).
9. Cloth cutting book.
10. File of Regimental indents.
11. Packing note or invoices of articles issued.
12. Day book of receipts and issues.
13. Ledger of articles.
14. Office copies of memos of monthly receipts and issues to the several regiments, etc., submitted to the Chief Commandant.
15. Trial balance sheet.
16. Suspense book.
17. Stock account of mobilization articles.
18. File of free supply indents.
19. Register of unserviceable articles.
20. Files of covering letter or invoices received from the Regiments along with the unserviceable articles sent to the stores.
21. Register of army accoutrements, band instruments, etc.
22. Register of tents.
23. Cash book.
24. Contingent register.
25. Stock register of books of important forms.
26. Register of samples.

2. The description of the books, the purpose which each serves and the method of posting or writing up the several books and accounts are given below :—

3. *List of estimated articles.*—At the commencement of each year the Superintendent of the Stores should provide himself in communication with regiments or other departments with which he deals, with a statement of articles in Form No. 1 showing the probable requirements of the year. The statement should also give full details of the names of contractors and the accepted tender rates.

4. *Order book.*—Orders to the contractors for supply of articles should be issued by the Superintendent in Form No. 2 having counterfoils and specifying therein the details of the articles and the purpose for which they are required.

5. *Receipts for articles supplied.*—When articles are supplied by the contractors or returned by the regiments, receipts in Form No. 3 should be granted to the contractors or the regiments, as the case may be. These receipts should be in counterfoils. In the case of receipts granted for articles returned by the regiments, the number and date of reference with which the articles were received should be noted in the receipt instead of order number which should be scored out in all such cases. From the counterfoils of receipts, the articles should be posted into the ledgers and the pages of the ledgers in which the articles are entered should be noted against the articles in the receipt. When the Contractors bill referred to in the next para is received claiming the amounts due, the quantity and the rates entered therein should be checked with the counterfoil receipt and the number and date of the bill should be noted on them in the column provided therefor.

6. *Contractors' Bills.*— Bills tendered by contractors claiming the values of articles supplied should be in duplicate in Form No. 4. In it, the supplies made on different dates in a month should be shown separately with quotation of the number and date of receipt granted by the Superintendent. After the details of supplies are checked with the connected counterfoils of receipts, the amount of the bill together with the name of the contractor should be entered in the bill book referred to in the next para, and the number of the bill which the entry in the book bears should be noted on both the original and the duplicate bills. The original bills should then be submitted to the Chief Commandant for check and payment of the amount to the party, while the duplicates bearing consecutive numbers as per bill book should be filed in office serially arranged for each year. On all original bills a certificate to the effect that the articles mentioned therein have been received and brought on the stock accounts of the stores, that the articles are according to approved sample, that the samples are serially numbered in a register kept for the purpose, and that they are carefully preserved for reference and check of stock by the inspecting officers should be recorded in red ink over the signature of the Superintendent. The duplicate bills should have the word "Duplicate" expressly written on them in red ink.

7. *Register of bills and file of payment of intimations.*—This register should be in Form No. 5, and in it the amount of each bill should be entered in a lump sum. The entries should be numbered serially for each year. After the bills are audited and amount paid by the Chief Commandant to the contractors, the dates of payments should be intimated by the Chief Commandant to the Superintendent who should note, in the register, against the bill concerned, the date of payment in the column provided therefor. The fact of intimation of payments to the contractors by the Chief Commandant should also be noted in red ink across the duplicate bill concerned filed in the Superintendent's Office. The intimations received from the Chief Commandant should be serially numbered as received and duly filed in the stores in the order of their receipt noting on them the number of the bill to which the intimations relate. The serial number of the intimation should also be noted against the connected entry in the bill book in the column provided for the purpose.

8. *Cloth cutting register, tailoring book and cost book.*—The tailor book should be in Form No. 6 and should show the number of ready-made articles of different kinds for making which cloth and other articles are issued to the tailors from day to day, the number of made-up articles returned by them and the balance left with them, at the close of each month. The cost of the made-up articles should be worked out in a separate register to be kept in Form 7 called the cost book, with reference to the sanctioned specification list and the articles should then be brought on the ledger.

The cloth cutting register should be in Form 8. In it, the actual quantity of the cloths of different kinds cut from day to day for making up ready-made articles should be entered as cutting progresses, specifying therein the purpose for which cloth is cut and the number of articles required to be made up.

9. *Regimental indents.*—The regimental indents of each year for supply of articles should be filed separately. The indents of each regiment should be serially numbered and filed in order of their receipts. The dates of supply and the quantities supplied as well as the number of the connected packing notes (invoices) should be recorded in the indents themselves in the spaces provided therefor.

10. *Packing note or invoices of articles issued.*—Details of articles supplied to the regiments, etc., should be entered in packing notes or invoices, Form 9, which should be prepared in triplicate except in the case of free dress in respect of which the notes should be printed in quadruplicate. Both the original and the duplicate should accompany the consignment, while the third will form the office copy. The original should be returned by the regiments duly acknowledging the receipt of the articles. The original packing notes should, on return, be attached to the office copy of the invoice in the Stores, These packing notes should be numbered serially for each year.

11 *Day book of receipts and issues.*— This book is intended to record the totals of daily receipts and issues of articles and should be in Form 10, In this, the total of each receipt (para 5 *supra*) granted to contractors or regiments, as the case may be, will be entered in the order of receipt. As regards issues to the regiments, the amount of each packing note should be entered in a lump sum under issues and the daily totals then made out. Issues to, or receipts from, tailors in respect of ready-made articles should also be entered in this register and agreed with entries in Form 6. Issues to Store workmen will also be entered in packing notes stating the purpose for which they are issued.

12 *Ledger* —This ledger should be in Form 11 with one or more pages allotted for recording the receipts, issues, and balance under each article either in alphabetical order or in order of each class of articles. In those ledgers, balance will be struck after each transaction. The ledger should have an index thereto and corrected to date.

Similarly a separate register in Form 13 may be kept for recording the receipts and issues of cloths, so that the surplus found in measurement may be exhibited and the same brought on the surplus book (Form 14). At the end of each month, the closing balance under several ledger heads will be entered in a Trial Balance Sheet (Form No. 15). These balances should be totalled and the total agreed with the closing balance in the monthly statement of receipts and issues (Form No. 12).

13. *Surplus book.*—The surplus book should record the surplus or deficiency found in measurement and cutting and should be in Form No. 14. The surplus or deficiency in measurement should be posted from column 7 of the ledger of piece goods, while the surplus in cutting should be taken from the cutting register Form 8.

An extract of this register should be submitted to the Chief Commandant monthly along with the monthly statements of receipts and issues (Form 12).

14. *Monthly statement of receipts and issues.*—A statement showing the total receipts during the month and the issues to the several regiments and the opening and the closing balances of the month should be prepared in Form No. 12 and submitted to the Chief Commandant, before the 15th of the month following that to which the transactions relate.

The issues of each regiment should be shown separately to enable the Chief Commandant's office to check the corresponding credits in the monthly dress accounts submitted by the Regiments concerned. The supplies made to the Regiments against free dress indents should be entered in the above statements and in the ledgers *in red ink* to distinguish the same from issues against ordinary indents for values to be recovered. In the case of issues on account of free supplies, the packing notes, from 9, should be in quadruples of which one should form the office copy and the other three sent to the regiments. Of these three, one will be retained in the regiments and the two returned to the stores acknowledging the receipt of the articles. Of the two returned, one will be attached to the office copy and the other submitted to the Chief Commandant, along with the monthly accounts for necessary adjustment of the cost of articles. A certificate should be inserted at the end of Form No. 12 to the effect that the closing balance shown therein agrees with the aggregate of the trial balance statement (Form 15).

No. G. 17230-1—Mily. 167-16-2, dated 25th Jun 1917.

15. *Suspense book.*—In the suspense book which should be kept in Form 16, should be recorded the articles received by the Stores or articles furnished to other firms, etc., if they cannot be finally credited or debited to any regiment, department or individual. The return of the articles recorded as issued in this register should be carefully watched.

16. *Stock account of mobilization articles.*—As the store has to keep a stock of certain mobilization articles, the same should be recorded in a register in Form No. 17. In this, balance should be struck at the time of the examination of stock and the result of the stock-taking and its verification with the stock on hand should be recorded therein, at least once a quarter.

17. The indents of each regiment on account of free supply of articles should be filed separately, serially numbered for each year. The supplies made against those indents and the number and date of the connected packing notes should be duly recorded in them against the indented quantities.

18. All unserviceable articles returned by the regiments should be recorded in a register in a classified form in Form No. 18 and the letters or other documents accompanying the articles should be filed in order of receipts and serially numbered so as to correspond with the serial number against the connected entry in the register. When the articles are sold or otherwise disposed of, the fact should be noted against the items with note of date of sale or of other disposal.

19. A separate register should also be maintained for arms, accoutrements, bands, etc., and another for tents in Form No. 17 prescribed for mobilization articles.

20. *Cash book and contingent register.*—In the former, should be recorded all cash received and paid at the Stores, while, in the latter, the contingent expenditure incurred out of the permanent advance or the subsequent recoupments thereof.

21. Forms 2, 3 and 9 should be printed in books of, say 100 forms each, books of each form and the forms contained therein being serially machine-numbered. A stock register in Form 19 should be kept in the Stores, of the receipt, issue and balance of these books. The used-up books should be carefully preserved till destroyed under competent authority. The stock of these books on hand should be periodically examined, say once a quarter, and the result duly recorded by the Superintendent in the register. Any discrepancy in the balance should be enquired into and dealt with as each case may require. All entries of receipts or issues should invariably be attested by the Superintendent.

FORM No. 1.

Statement showing the probable requirements of the Military Stores for.....

Description of articles	Unit	Quantity or number	Accepted rates	Name of contractor	Remarks. (The authority for acceptance of the tender should be quoted here).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.		

Date Signature,

FORM No. 2.

Description of articles	Quantity or number	Rate		Remarks.	Description of articles	Quantity or number	Rate		Remarks. Number and date of receipts issued on supply of the articles should be noted here
		At	Per number or yard				At	Per number or yard	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.		

FORM No. 2

Order No. dated

To

Purpose for which the articles required

Please supply the articles described overleaf on or before the.....

Superintendent.

FORM No. 2

Order No. dated

To

Please supply the articles described overleaf on or before the.....

Superintendent.

No. G. 17230-1—MILY. 167-16-2, DATED 25TH JUNE 1917.

FORM No. 3.

Receipt No. Date
Received the following articles from.....
against order No .. .. ,dated. .....

Receipt No Date.
Received the following articles from.....
against order No.....dated.....

Description of articles	Quantity or number	Rate	Ledger page	Description of articles	Quantity or number	Rate	Number and date of Bill
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rs a p				Rs. a. p.	

Date Superintendent, Date Superintendent

FORM No. 4.

Detailed bill of articles supplied.....to the Military Stores on the dates noted below.
Bill No.....

Serial No	Number and date of receipt issued by the Stores	Details of articles		Dates of supply with quantities											Total	Rate per unit	Amount
				1	2	3	4		...		.	...	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17
																Rs. a. p.	

N B —Quantities supplied are to be entered in the columns of details

Station
Dated

Contractor.

FORM No. 5.
Register of Bills.

Serial number of bill	Date of bill	Name of contractor	Amount claimed	Amount passed	Date of submission of bill to the Chief Commandant	Date of payment as intimated by Chief Commandant in number noted in the next column	Chief Commandant's intimation of payment number and date	Serial number of intimation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs a p.	Rs. a. p				

FORM No. 6.

Tailor register showing the number of ready-made articles for which cloth is issued

Month and date	Description of articles																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Balance on Issues																			
Total ...																			
Received on																			
Total ..																			
Receipts Balance with the tailors.																			
Total ...																			

No. G. 17230-1—MILY. 167-16-2, DATED 25TH JUNE 1917.

FORM No. 7.

Register showing the details of cost of made-up articles.

Date	Description of made-up articles	No.	Description of materials used as per specification	Quantity sanctioned per article as per specification	Rate per number or yard	Amount	Tailor's hire	Total cost (total of columns 6 and 7)	Cost of each made up article	Initials of Superintendent	Ledger page	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			

FORM No. 8.

Register showing details of cloths cut for making up clothing.

Date of cutting	Description of articles to be made up	No.	Description of cloths cut	Rate	Quantity cut	Quantity to be charged as per specification list	Surplus in cutting	When charged in accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.				

FORM No. 9.

Packing note or invoice of articles issued to the Regiment at No. date

Indent number or sale	Date of issue	Description of articles issued	Number or quantity	Rate	Amount	Ledger page	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.		

Superintendent

FORM No. 10.

Day book of receipts and issues of articles.

Date	From whom received or to whom issued	Receipt No.	Invoice No.	Value		Remarks
				Receipts	Issues	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

FORM No. 11.

Rate per Rs.

Rate of receipts or issues	From whom received or to whom issued	Receipt No.	Invoice No.	Receipts	Issues	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		Rs.

No. G. 17230-1—MILY. 167-16-2, DATED 25TH JUNE 1917.

FORM No. 12.

Statement of receipts and issues of articles during.....

From whom received or by whom returned	Dates of receipts of articles	Amount	Bill No and date		Date of payment if known	To whom issued or for what purpose	Packing Note No.	Description of articles	Rate	Amount
			No.	Date						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p								Rs.
Total Receipts ...								Total Receipts ...		
Opening Balance								Closing Balance.		
Grand Total								Grand Total ..		

Certified that the balance at the close of the month agrees with the total value of the several articles at the end of the month as per Trial Balance statement.

Dated *Superintendent.*

FORM No. 13.

Names of articles. Cloth register Rate.

Date of transaction	From whom received or to whom issued	Firm's invoice number and date store receipt number and date	Packing Note No.	Invoiced quantity	Quantity in the measurement	Surplus or deficiency	Receipts as in column 6	Issues	Balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p	

FORM No. 14.

Surplus book.

Date of cutting or measurement	Description of cloth cut or measured	Ledger page from which taken	Cutting Register page	Surplus found	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	

FORM No. 15.

Trial balance sheet showing the values of articles in stores on the last day of each month.

Ledger page	Description of articles	July			August			September		
		Balance	Rate	Amount	Balance	Rate	Amount	Balance	Rate	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Ledger page	Description of articles	October			November			December and so on to June		
		Balance	Rate	Amount	Balance	Rate	Amount	Balance	Rate	Amount
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

No. G. 17230-1—MILY. 167-16-2, DATED 25TH JUNE 1917.

FORM No. 16.

Suspense book.

Date of receipt	From whom received	Description of articles	No. or quantity	Date of return	Date of supply	To whom sent	Description	No. or quantity	When returned	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM No. 17.

Stock register of mobilization articles.

Date of receipt and issues	Description of articles No.	Description No.	Description No.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Balance on ...												
Received on ...												
Total ...												
Sold as unserviceable on												
Balance												

FORM No. 18.

Register of unserviceable articles.

Date of receipt	Serial No.	From whom received and reference No.	Reference No.								Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

FORM No. 19.

Military Stores.

Stock account of important books of forms.

Date	From whom received or to whom issued	Order books			Receipt books		
		Receipt	Issue	Balance	Receipt	Issue	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Date	From whom received or to whom issued	Packing note book						Date of return after being used up	Date of destruction with initials of the Superintendent
		Triplicates			Quadruplicates				
		Receipts	Issue	Balance	Receipts	Issue	Balance		
1	2	3	4		6	7		9	10

Note.—Entries in columns of receipts and issues should invariably be attested by the Superintendent.

No. G. 17230-1—MILY. 167-16-2, DATED 25TH JUNE 1917.

FORM No. 20.

Sample register.

Serial No.	Name of articles

Note.—Samples approved by the Chief Commandant should bear labels serially numbered as above and filed.

Superintendent,
Military Stores.

No. G. 17535-6—Mily. 226-16-4, dated 29th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. Mily. 832-3—36, dated the 15th September 1903, regarding the reorganisation of the Local Service Regiment (now Mysore Horse).

2. Letter No. 10266, dated the 3rd May 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, stating that it is necessary to improve the prospects of the members of the Mysore Horse as the Regiment forms the immediate recruiting field for the Imperial Service Regiment and submitting proposals for the revision of the scale of pay and allowances of the several ranks at a recurring extra cost of Rs. 1,716$\frac{2}{3}$ per mensem and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000.

3. Un-official Note No. 143, dated the 7th May 1917, from the Comptroller on the above subject.

Order No. G. 17535-6—Mily. 226-16-4, dated 29th June 1917.

The proposals of the Chief Commandant with regard to the revision of the scale of pay and allowances of the members of the regiment (except the clerical establishment) is sanctioned, with certain modifications, as shown in the appendix to this Order, as a temporary measure, until the return of the Imperial Service Regiment from the Field The extra expenditure on the above account will be met from the grant provided for the mobilization of the Imperial Service Regiment.

2. The question of the revision of the scale of pay of the clerical establishment is reserved for future consideration.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government (through Branch II.)
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C R.

No. G. 17535-6—Mily. 226-16-4, dated 29th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the present, proposed and sanctioned revision of the scale of pay, etc., of the Mysore Horse.

Rank	Present scale			Scale proposed by the Chief Commandant			Sanctioned scale			Remarks
	Number	Rate of pay	Total monthly cost	Number	Rate of pay each	Total monthly cost	Number	Rate of pay each	Total monthly cost	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Officers.										
Commissioned Officers	16	...	1,375	16	...	1,375	16	...	1,375	No change in the existing scale.
2. Regimental Allowances.										
Regimentdar	1	60	60	1	100	100	1	60	60	
Rissaldar	1	30	30	1	50	50	1	45	45	
Do	1	20	20	1	35	35	1	30	30	
Do	1	15	15	1	25	25	1	25	25	
Jamedar Adjutant	1	15	15	1	20	20	1	20	20	
Riding Master Jamedar ...	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	
Quarter Master Jamedar ...	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	
Total ...	...	...	150	...	...	250	...	...	220	
3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.										
Nishanbarder or Regimental Daffedar Major	1	32	32	1	45	45	1	45	45	
Daffedars	30	35	1,050	30	38	1,140	30	38	1,140	
Trumpet Major	1	30	30	1	34	34	1	34	34	
Farrier Major	1	30	30	1	34	34	1	34	34	
Lance Daffedars	30	28	840	30	32	960	30	32	960	
Trumpeters	6	28	8,904	6	32	10,176	6	30	9,540	
Farriers	12			12			12			
Sowars	300			300			300			
Total ...	381	...	10,886	381	...	12,389	381	...	11,753	
4. Squadron Allowances.										
Daffedar Majors	...	...	...	3	4	12	3	4	12	These will be drawn by the Daffedars doing the work.
Quarter Master Daffedars ...	...	...	...	3	4	12	3	4	12	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	
5. Forage allowance to Non-commissioned Officers.										
Forage allowance	63	2	126	63	2	126	63	2	126	
6. Camp Followers.										
Surpeishcar	1	40	40	1	50	50	1	40	40	No change in the existing scale.
Squadron writers	2	31	62	3	35	105	2	31	62	
Do	1	31+4 P. A.	35				1	31+4 P. A.	35	
Assistant Regimental writer ...	1	25	25	1	30	30	1	25	25	
Writer	1	15	15	1	20	20	1	15	15	
Others—Mahaldars, etc. ...	14	...	95	14	...	95	14	...	95	
Veterinarian	1	50	50	1	75—5—150	91½	1	75	75	
Total ...	21	...	322	21	...	391½	21	...	347	
7. Recruit boys	12	4	48	12	4	48	12	4	48	
8. Allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeon, etc.	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	No change in the existing scale.
9. Drill and Riding School Establishment	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	...	60	
10. Chackler's allowance ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	

No. G. 17535-6—Mily. 226-16-4, dated 29th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the present proposed and sanctioned revision of the scale of pay, etc., of the Mysore Horse.

Rank	Present scale			Scale proposed by the Chief Commandant			Sanctioned scale			Remarks
	Number	Rate of pay	Total monthly cost	Number	Rate of pay each	Total monthly cost	Number	Rate of pay each	Total monthly cost	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
11. Temporary Establishment at Woddarpalya	...	...	56	...	...	56	...	...	56	Temporary up to end of June 1918.
12. Allowances to Musketry Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	
Total ...	...	...	191	...	...	211	...	...	211	
Total per mensem ...	...	...	13,050	...	...	14,7669	...	...	14,056 13,050	
					Net increase per mensem ...				1,006	
13. Kit money	for 250 recruits at Rs. 4 each per mensem for 1st three months ...								3,000	

Premature Retirement of Military Officers.

No. G. 17623—MILY. 194-16-8, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 11890, dated the 14th June 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, stating that though Resaldar Squadron Commander Mir Sadudin of the Mysore Horse has been declared by the Local Medical Board to be fit for active service, he is inefficient and recommending that he may be retired on pension.

Order No. G. 17623—Mily. 194-16-8, dated 30th June 1917.

Government are pleased to direct that in all such cases, a copy of the medical certificate should invariably be obtained with full information as to the officer's age, period of service put in, the probable amount of pension he would be entitled to and the loss in the amount of pension he would incur on account of the retirement before time.

2. The Chief Commandant. Mysore State Troops, is requested to supply the above information in the case of the officer referred to in his letter read above.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 17298-348—GEOL. 153-16-3, DATED 26TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 633—Geol. 80-15-1, dated 14th July 1916, directing among other things that Mr. R. Bocquet will continue to be Chief Inspector of Mines only on the Kolar Gold Fields mining area.

2. Letter No. G. 4154—Geol. 7-16-3, dated 20th September 1916, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, to the Director, Department of Mines and Geology, stating, with reference to the acting arrangements sanctioned in Notification No. G. 4152—Geol. 7-16-2, dated 20th September 1916 that during the absence of Dr. W. F. Smeeth on leave, Mr. R. Bocquet, Chief Inspector of Mines, will be in independent charge of the Mining Branch of the Department and address Government direct.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1392, dated 12th June 1917, from Mr. R. Bocquet, Chief Inspector of Mines submitting proposals in regard to a change in his designation during the period of Dr. Smeeth's absence on leave.

Order No. G. 17298-348—Geol. 153-16-3, dated 26th June 1917.

Government are pleased to direct that, during the absence of Dr. Smeeth on leave, Mr. R. Bocquet be styled "Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore."

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The Director (in charge), Department of Mines and Geology.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16385-435—G. M. 579-16-1, DATED 2ND JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 16385-435—G. M. 579-16-1, dated 2nd June 1917.

The annexed Dasara Calendar for 1917 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information, guidance and punctual compliance.

2. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is invited to the instructions laid down in paragraphs 18 and 19 of Government Notification No. G. 10156—G. R. 33-14-1, dated 22nd March 1915, and paragraph 20 of the same Notification as modified by Government Order No. G. 6395-444—G. M. 311-15-1, dated 24th November 1915, regarding the compilation of the subjects to be discussed in the Representative Assembly.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part I of the Gazette.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16385-435—G. M. 579-16-1, DATED 2ND JUNE 1917.

ANNEXURE.

DASARA CALENDAR FOR 1917.

(1) *By the 8th Bahula of Ashadha, 12th July 1917.*—Names of members deputed by the Local Fund Boards and Municipal Councils and recognized Associations should be notified to the Deputy Commissioners.

(2) *By the 4th Suddha of Sravana, 23rd July 1917.*—(*a*) Taluk members and District Fund Boards, Municipal Councils and recognized Associations should send to the respective Deputy Commissioners, Memoranda of representations and suggestions on the subjects desired to be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore.

(*b*) Lists of persons elected and deputed together with information as to the number likely to attend the meeting should be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat.

(3) *By the 5th Bahula of Sravana, 7th August 1917.*—The Deputy Commissioners should hold at the District Headquarters, a meeting of members in order to select finally the subjects to be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat for inclusion in the consolidated list.

(4) *By the 3rd Suddha of Adhika Bhadrapada, 20th August 1917.*—Compilation of Memoranda of subjects to be discussed in the Assembly with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks should reach the General and Revenue Secretariat.

(5) *By the 3rd Suddha of Asvija, 19th October 1917.*—Advance copies of all addresses to be presented on the opening day of the Assembly should be sent in *triplicate* to the General Secretary so as to reach him on or before the 19th October 1917. (*Vide* paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 14902-11—G. M. 422-16-2, dated 10th May 1917.)

(6) *The 11th Suddha of Asvija, 26th October 1917.*—Opening day of the Assembly.

(7) *The 12th Suddha of Asvija, 27th October 1917.*—Assembly meetings commence.

(8) *The 12th Suddha of Asvija, 27th October 1917.*—Supplemental subjects intended to be brought forward for discussion in the Assembly should be sent to the General Secretary before 12 noon of the 27th October 1917. (*Vide* Government Order No. G. 6395-444—G. M. 311-15-1, dated 24th November 1915.)

No. G. 16537-42—G. M, 553-16-2, DATED 7TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 114, dated 4th May 1917, from Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer appointed to examine the State Accounts Department, recommending that in order to relieve the pressure of work in the treasuries on the 1st of each month pensions may be made payable on the last day of the month if it is a working day, and on the next day if the last day happens to be a Sunday or other holiday.

Order No. G. 16537-42—G. M. 553-16-2, dated 7th June 1917.

Sanctioned.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Financial Secretary to Government.
Mr. K. L. Datta.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in the Gazette and the translation in the Kanarese part.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16852-902—G. M. 412-16-4, DATED 18TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Read Government Order No. G. 9875-6—G. M. 412-16-2, dated 19th January 1917, extending the term of the special duty of Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer up to the end of June 1917.

Order No. G. 16852-902—G. M. 412-16-4, dated 18th June 1917.

Government direct that the work of revising the Mysore Gazetteer, which was till now being attended to by Mr. R. Narasimhachar, Director of Archæological Researches, be transferred to Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer from the date of his return from the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. G. 16850—G. M. 577-16-2, dated 18th June 1917. The work should be completed within a period of six months.

2. The clerical and menial establishment now working under Mr. Thyagaraja Iyer will be disbanded when he proceeds on leave, the temporary establishment sanctioned for the Archæological Office in connection with the revision of the Mysore Gazetteer being placed at his disposal on his return to duty.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.
Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, Revenue Secretary, on special duty.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16748-97—G. M. 345-16-130, DATED 16TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Returns of dismissals for the quarter ending 31st March 1917, received from the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts in pursuance of Government Proceedings No. G. 1214-52—G. F. 124 of 1903-04, dated 2nd September 1904.

Order No. G. 16748-97—G. M. 345-16-130, dated 16th June 1917.

The accompanying consolidated statement showing the name, designation and other particulars of Government servants of and above the rank of peons who were dismissed from service during the quarter ending 31st March 1917 is forwarded to the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Statements of dismissals for the quarter ending 31st March 1917

Serial No.	District	Department	Name of person	Designation of office	Amount of Pay	Date of dismissa	Grounds of dismissal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs			
1	Bangalore	Medical	Kapmiah . ..	Cook, Minto Ophthalmic Hospital	12	24th March 1917	Entered a female ward late at night and assaulted a lady patient.	
2	Hassan	Revenue	Aswathnarayan Rao .	Daftardar, Holenarsipur Taluk	9	22nd January 1917 ..	For making certain false entries in a public record	
3	Bangalore	Education	Mr. B. Venkatadasappa ...	Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore	150	1st do .	For serious irregularities in the accounts and for not accounting satisfactorily for the discrepancies.	
4	Do	Forest	Muddappa	Guard, Bangalore Range.	10	1st December 1915 ...	For being concerned in the Ragihalli forest timber theft case.	
5	Kolar	Police	Md. Meera	II Class Constable No. 100, District Reserve.	8	21st February 1917 ..	These were prosecuted and fined in connection with a theft case.	
6	Do	Do	Kareem .	II Class Constable No. 279, District Reserve	8	Do ..		
7	Do	Do	Mahamood	II Class Constable No. 116, District Reserve	8	28th February 1917 ...	For neglect of duty in connection with a theft case and for having uttered a deliberate falsehood to save themselves.	
8	Do	Do	Munisami	II Class Constable No. 72, District Reserve	8	Do ...		
9	Do	Do	Abdul Satar	II Class Constable No. 338, District Reserve, Sidlaghatta	8	17th March 1917 ..	For having been prosecuted and convicted under Section 33, Police Rules.	
10	Kolar Gold Fields	Do	Ramsingh	II Class Constable No. 146, District Reserve, Sidlaghatta	8	27th January 191 ..	Struck off the force as he was found to be a K. D.	
11	Do	Do	Velu Nair	II Class Constable No. 86	8	26th March 1917 ...	For gross abuse of powers, disobedience of orders, acceptance of illegal gratification and uttering deliberate falsehood.	

No. G. 16908-58—G. M. 616-16-1, DATED 19TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No G. 16908-58—G. M. 616-16-1, dated 19th June 1917.

Government direct that Rule XI of the Mysore Civil Service Rules issued with Government Order No. G. 3528-75—G. M. 232-12-1, dated 6th January 1913, be amended as follows:—

"An Assistant Commissioner of the First Class shall, if a vacancy exists, be eligible for promotion to the class of Senior Assistant Commissioner, carrying a pay of Rs. 500, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600, provided he has rendered approved service and fully qualified himself by passing the prescribed examinations. There shall be seven places in all in this class."

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 17552-601—G. M. 184-16-24, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 13060-102—G. M. 18-16-22, dated the 2nd April 1917, sanctioning the extension of the services of Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, until the 30th June 1917.

Order No. G. 17552-601—G. M. 184-16-24, dated 30th June 1917.

Government are pleased to extend the term of employment of Mr. K. L. Datta, as Special Officer, by a further period of three months from the 1st July 1917.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement of a Routine Character.

No. G. 17404-53 / G. M. 100-16-1

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated 28th June 1917.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

Government direct that where communications are of a routine character such as submission of statements of retail prices of food grains and salt, etc., they need not be accompanied by covering letters as at present.

2. It would be sufficient if a footnote is added showing the number and date of the authority under which such returns are submitted.

By Order,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Fxd.—C. R.

Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

No. 10412-5—EDN. 140-16-3, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 1307-9—Edn. 82-12-6, dated 13th November 1914, sanctioning among other things the revision of the scale of pay of the teachers of the several Anglo-Hindustani Schools in the State.

2. Government Order No. Fl 725-29—G F. 166 15 2, dated 31st July 1916, sanctioning among other things a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the improvement of Hindustani Schools.

3. Letter No. 23020—913, dated 27th March 1917, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for revising the scale of pay of the teachers of the six Anglo-Hindustani Schools in the State at Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Channapatna, at an annual recurring additional cost of Rs. 561⅔ per mensem or Rs. 6,740 per annum.

Order No. 10412-5—Edn. 140-16-3, dated 22nd June 1917.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of teachers with proper qualifications in the Anglo-Hindustani Schools of the State, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed the following revision of the scale:—

Existing scale		Revised scale	
Items	Average cost per mensem	Items	Average cost per mensem
	Rs		Rs
2 teachers on Rs. 50—4—70	126⅔	2 teachers on Rs 75—10—125	216⅔
1 teacher on Rs. 40	40	6 teachers on Rs 50	300
4 teachers on Rs 30	120	6 teachers on Rs 40	240
9 teachers on Rs 20—1—25	210	7 teachers on Rs 30	210
12 teachers on Rs. 15—1—20	220	11 teachers on Rs 20—1—25	256⅔
1 teacher on Rs. 15	15	12 teachers on Rs 15—1—20	220
12 teachers on Rs 12—1—15	172⅔	12 teachers on Rs 12—1—15	172⅔
1 teacher on Rs. 12	12	1 teacher on Rs 12	12
15 teachers on Rs. 10	150		
57 teachers Total	1,066⅔	57 Total	1,628⅓
		Additional recurring cost per mensem	561⅔ or Rs. 6,740 per annum

The Inspector-General of Education's proposals are sanctioned. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to report the qualifications that will be prescribed for appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and above under the revised scale.

2. The distribution of the teachers among the six schools is given in the statement appended to this order.

3. The revised scale will come into effect from 1st July 1917. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to provide the necessary funds by suitable reappropriation from the budget of 1917-18.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Education Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference.

Enl.—C. R.

No. 10412-5—Edn. 140-16-3, dated 22nd June 1917.

Statement showing the present and the sanctioned scales in Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

Present scale		Revised scale		Difference
Number of teachers	Rates of pay	Number of teachers	Rates of pay	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore.				
1 Head Master	50—4—70	1 Head Master	75—10—125	
4 Assistant Masters ...	20—1—25	1 Assistant Master	50	
2 Do . ..	12—1—15	1 Do	40	
		1 Do	30	
		1 Do	20—1—25	
		1 Do	15—1—25	
		1 Do	12—1—15	
7 teachers Total .	184½	7 teachers Total ...	284	+99½
Anglo-Hindustani School, Channapatna.				
1 Head Master .. .	20—1—25	1 Head Master	50	
2 Assistant Masters	20—1—25	1 Assistant Master	40	
2 Do	15—1—20	1 Do	30	
1 Do ..	12—1—15	2 Do	20—1—25	
3 Do ..	10	2 Do	15—1—20	
1 Gymnastic Instructor ...	12	2 Do	12—1—15	
		1 Gymnastic Instructor	12	
10 teachers Total	162½	10 teachers Total ...	246½	+84½
Anglo Hindustani School, Mysore.				
1 Head Master .	50—4—70	1 Head Master	75—10—125	
1 Assistant Master .	40	1 Assistant Master	50	
1 Do ...	30	1 Do	40	
1 Do	20—1—25	2 Do	30	
3 Do .	15—1—20	3 Do	20—1—25	
4 Do ...	12—1—15	3 Do	15—1—20	
4 Do ..	10	4 Do	12—1—15	
15 teachers Total .	207½	15 teachers Total ...	439½	+131½
Anglo-Hindustani School, Kolar.				
1 Head Master ...	30	1 Head Master	50	
2 Assistant Masters ...	15—1—20	1 Assistant Master	40	
3 Do ...	12—1—15	2 Do	30	
4 Do ...	10	2 Do	20—1—25	
		2 Do	15—1—20	
		3 Do	12—1—15	
10 teachers Total ...	148½	10 teachers Total ...	245½	+96½
Anglo-Hindustani School, Tumkur.				
1 Head Master ...	30	1 Head Master	50	
2 Assistant Masters ..	15—1—20	1 Assistant Master	40	
1 Do ...	12—1—15	1 Do	30	
3 Do ...	10	1 Do	20—1—25	
		2 Do	15—1—20	
		1 Do	12—1—15	
7 teachers Total ...	110½	7 teachers Total ...	194	+83½
Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldrug.				
1 Head Master ...	30	1 Head Master	50	
1 Assistant Master ...	20—1—25	1 Assistant Master	40	
3 Do ...	15—1—20	1 Do	30	
1 Do ...	15	2 Do	20—1—25	
1 Do ...	12—1—15	2 Do	15—1—20	
1 Do ...	10	1 Do	12—1—15	
8 teachers Total ...	147½	8 teachers Total ...	217½	+70

CONFIDENTIAL.

Confidential Reports.

No. 10096—EDN. 158-16-2, DATED 11TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 5256-93—G. M. 233-14-1, dated 23rd November 1914, prescribing a revised form of confidential reports regarding the work done by graded officers.

2. Government Order No. R. 10846-55—G. M. 233-14-8, dated 9th April 1915, directing the inclusion of certain officers about whom half-yearly confidential reports are due to Government under the Government Order read above.

3. Letter No. 260, dated 21st March 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, submitting a form suitable for adoption in the case of educational officers generally, or at any rate the Professors and others of the Colleges.

Order No. 10096—Edn. 158-16-2, dated 11th June 1917.

The form, as slightly modified and appended to this Order, is approved and should be adopted in sending up confidential reports regarding educational officers connected with the University.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar, Mysore University.

Exd.—C. R.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 10096—Edn. 158-16-2, dated 11th June 1917

REPORT ON THE CHARACTER AND WORK OF

Mr. .

for the year ending

Name ..

Rank and pay .

Academical qualifications . .

Name of Reporting Officer. . . . .

Time which the officer has served under his orders Years Months

No. 10096—Edn. 158-16-2, dated 11th June 1917.

REPORT ON THE CHARACTER AND WORK OF

Mr.....

Service ... { Total..... Years Months.
In grade.....

I. (1) Post held and salary.

(2) Subject taught or other work managed.

(3) What classes taken and number of hours a week.

(4) Results of work as tested by public or other examinations.

(5) Average number of pupils in each class or for each period of lecture.

II. (1) Academical qualifications: (Year, subjects, class and rank to be stated in detail) Does the officer keep up his efficiency by study?

(2) Have Supervising Officers had occasion to find any serious fault with his work?

Refer specially to any official letters from superior officers praising or censuring him.

(3) Are lectures, lessons, etc., carefully prepared and classes well managed?

(4) Does he devote sufficient attention to exercise and examination work? Are the exercise and examination papers carefully corrected and returned without delay?

(5) Results of his tutorial work as tested by—
(a) Class examinations.
(b) Public examinations

II. (1) Are his relations with those working with him generally cordial and does he display good temper and tact in dealing with those with whom he is brought into contact?

(2) Does he command the respect and attention of the pupils?

V. Has he any office or other work outside class work?
How has this been discharged?

V (1) Has the officer undertaken any voluntary work among students, etc., or literary research or writing? Books or articles published: Lectures delivered other than class lectures.

How have his publications, etc., been received?

Any other literary distinctions earned?

(2) Has he any special acquirements useful to the Department in which he is employed or any other?

(3) Has he a special aptitude for any particular class of work?

VI. (1) What is your opinion about the officer's ability and attainments?

(2) Do you consider him to be zealous and energetic?

(3) Is there anything in his work to show that his efficiency as a Government officer is impaired by his constitution or habits?

(4) Is he of strictly sober habits? Generally what is the moral character as well as the reputation of the officer reported upon?

Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya's Endowment.

No. 10423-6—Edn. 86-16-32, dated 23rd June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 8402-5—Edn. 86-16-22, dated 18th April 1917, accepting the endowment of Rs. 30,000 offered by Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya, Dharmadhikari of the Palace.

2. Letter No. 4514, dated 30th March 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, forwarding a copy of letter dated 19th March 1917, from Pandit Ramanujacharya to the Vice-Chancellor specifying the conditions, etc., as regards the investment and utilization of the endowment, and stating that the terms and conditions referred to above have been accepted by the University Council.

Order No. 10423-6—Edn. 86-16-32, dated 23rd June 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction, as a special case, interest on the above endowment at 5 per cent for a period of ten years, subject to the question being reconsidered at the end of that period.

2. As regards the Board of Management, Government are of opinion that the Inspector-General of Education may be appointed as a member instead of the First Member of His Highness' Council as suggested by the donor. Subject to the above modification, the terms, conditions, etc., regarding the utilization of the endowment are approved and are appended to this Order.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 10423-6—Edn. 86-16-32, dated 23rd June 1917.

Terms and conditions regarding the utilisation of the interest on Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya's Endowment.

1. The sum of thirty thousand rupees shall be invested with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to be held as a permanent endowment to the University, under the name of " Navinam Ramanujacharya Endowment. "

2. The interest at 5 per cent per annum accruing thereon shall be utilised for the award of scholarships and medals as detailed below:—

3. One scholarship of Rs. 240 a year shall be given every year to a student for the B. A. or the B. Sc. Course of the Mysore University, and continued for three years or such shorter period as may be required to enable him to obtain the degree.

4. One scholarship of Rs. 480 a year to be awarded for the M. A. or the M. Sc. Degree Course tenable for two years. This will be awarded every alternate year unless there happens to be a vacancy.

5. The scholarships shall be given as a general rule alternately for the Science and Arts courses.

6. Scholarships shall be given only to Brahmana students. Those who have other means of their own or hold other scholarships shall be ineligible.

7. The selection should be made according to the results of the previous University or other public examination qualifying the candidate to enter on the proposed course of study. Those who have passed in the examination in Sanskrit as one of the subjects and propose to continue their course in it as an optional subject or as a second language will have preference over others, provided they have obtained not less than 50 per cent of the total marks; and the highest in rank will be selected. If no such candidates are available, the best of the candidates will be given the scholarship for such study as may be approved by the Committee.

8. The candidate for the higher scholarship must take up Sanskrit or Sanskrit and Kannada for the M. A. Degree. In the absence of such candidates, any other option approved by the Committee may be allowed.

II. Gold medals will be awarded out of the surplus income of every year as follows:—

1. One medal of the value of Rs. 75 to the candidate who stands highest in the B. A. Examination of the year in the Mysore College; as between those passing the examination in the same division, preference should be given to him who has taken Sanskrit as an optional subject next to one who has taken it as a second language.

2. For the Bangalore College, a medal for the B. Sc. on similar terms; if no B. Sc. is eligible in any year, the medal should go to the one taking the B. A. Degree on similar terms.

3. M. A. or M.Sc.—One medal of Rs. 100 on similar conditions. If there is no M. A. in Sanskrit, the medal to go to any M. A. or M. Sc. candidate.

4. The medals to be open to general competition.

III. 1. *Committee of Management to consist of—*

The Vice-Chancellor, the Principals of the two Colleges, the donor or his nominee, the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, and two other gentlemen nominated by Government, in such a manner as to have at least three Brahmanas on the Committee.

2. The continuance of the scholarships should be subject to the same rules as to conduct and progress as are applicable to Government scholarships. The Committee should have power to withdraw scholarship for conduct opposed to the holder's dharma as a Brahmana.

3. The Committee should have power to withhold the award of medals and scholarships in any year if, in their opinion, no candidate otherwise eligible comes up to a proper level of fitness. The surplus secured may be employed to award more scholarships and medals another year or be added to the corpus of the fund at their discretion.

4. The Committee with the consent of the University Council shall have power to alter the rules of award as to subjects of study, but not as to classes of recipients.

5. When such a measure is likely to enhance the income of the fund, the investment may, with the sanction of Government, be altered by the University Council, but always so as to have the guarantee of His Highness' Government both for the principal and the income.

Sir Hugh Daly Scholarship and Medal.

No. 10386-7—Edn. 86-16-31, dated 21st June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 10386-7—Edn. 86-16-31, dated 21st June 1917.

His Highness the Maharaja having been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of the Mysore University a sum of Rs. 4,000 on behalf of Sir Hugh Daly, the following rules are issued for the utilisation of the endowment:—

1. The rate of interest paid on the endowment will be five per cent per annum for a period of ten years.

2. The amount annually realised as interest will be utilised as follows:—

(*a*) A scholarship called the "Daly Memorial Scholarship" of Rs. 10 per month will be awarded by the University in the third year class of the Mysore University to the best student in Economics or Commerce, belonging to one of the backward communities that do not usually resort to higher education. Failing any such student, the scholarship will be awarded to any third year student belonging to such communities in either of the colleges; and failing that, to the best student of Economics or Commerce of any community.

The scholarship will be given by the University Council on the results of the final Examination held at the end of the second year to the best student that may be qualified as above.

(*b*) A medal called the "Sir Hugh Daly Gold Medal" will be annually awarded to the best student in the Mysore University taking up *Commerce*.

(*c*) The medal will be thrown open to general competition and awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in Commerce in the final B.A. University or other degree Examination for Commerce, provided that the medal shall not be awarded to a student who obtains less than fifty per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

3. If in any year the medal or scholarship is not awarded, the amount will be added to the corpus of the Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 10006-8—EDN. 151-15, DATED 5TH JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 13451—528, dated the 19th December 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore on the subject of the revision of the pay of Pandits and Munshis of Colleges and High Schools.

Order No. 10006-8—Edn. 151-15, dated 5th June 1917.

The Inspector-General of Education says that the present low rates of pay do not attract capable men for these appointments and requests therefore that the scale may be revised as per statement appended. Government concur with the Inspector-General in this view and are pleased to sanction the revised scales of pay recommended by him.

2. The new scale of pay should be given only to men who have knowledge of English up to the School Final Standard or those who, though not knowing English, have established a reputation as authors in the vernacular.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller to Government through Branch II.

No.	Institutions	Present scale		Sanctioned scale	
		Number and scale	Average cost	Number and scale	Average cost
1	Training College, Mysore ...	2 in 45—3—60+personal allowance of Rs. 20. 4 on 30—3—45	2 on Rs. 55, Rs 110 +1personal allowance Rs. 20. 4 on Rs. 40, Rs. 160	3 in 60—6—90 1 personal allowance Rs. 20. 3 in 40—4—60	3 on Rs. 80, Rs. 240 +1personal allowance Rs. 20. 3 on 53⅓ Rs. 160.
		2 in 20—2—30	2 on Rs. 26⅔ Rs. 53⅓.	2 in 25—3—40	2 on Rs. 35, Rs. 70
2	Three Collegiate High Schools, and 7 English High Schools for boys.	5 in 30—3—45	5 on Rs. 40, Rs. 200	6 in 40—4—60	6 on Rs. 52½ Rs. 320.
		29 in 20—2—30	29 on 26⅔ Rs. 773⅓.	29 in 25—3—40	29 on Rs. 35, Rs. 1,015.
		1 on Rs. 25	1 on Rs. 25, Rs. 25	.....	.....
	Total ...	43	Rs. 1,341⅓	43	Rs. 1,825
		Excess:—Rs. 483⅓ monthly or Rs. 5,800 annually.			

Ed.—C. R.

Powers to the Inspector-General of Education.

No. 10117-8—Edn. 181-16-1, dated 12th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 10117-8—Edn. 181-16-1, dated 12th June 1917.

With a view to facilitate the disposal of ordinary matters in the Education Department, Government are pleased to direct that in addition to the powers of sanctioning grants-in-aid enumerated in Government Order No. 4943-55—Edn. 32-14-10, dated 21st May 1915, the following powers be also delegated to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore:—

(1) Sanction of leave to officers of his department whose appointments are not gazetted.

(2) Alterations of the dates of birth of officers holding appointments with a pay of less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

(3) Power to exempt from the rule of the age limit of 25 years when fresh appointments are made by him involving a pay of less than Rs. 40 per mensem.

2. The necessary alterations will be made in the Service Regulations.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 10411—EDN. 12-16-141, DATED 22ND JUNE 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 8233-4—Edn. 12-16-117, dated the 11th April 1917, sanctioning the institution of the Faculties of Engineering and Commerce in the Mysore University from 1st July 1917.

Letter No. 6255, dated 31st May 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that the Senate at their meeting held on the 19th May 1917, accepted with certain modifications the course of study for Commerce and requesting sanction to the recommendation of the Senate regarding the said course.

(Printed as an annexure.)

Order No. 10411—Edn. 12-16-141, dated 22nd June 1917.

Sanctioned.

P. G. D'SOUZA
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar, Mysore University.

EXD.—C. R.

No. 10411—Edn. 12-16-141, dated 22nd June 1917.

Letter No. 6255, dated 31st May 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, to the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

With reference to Government Order No. 8233-4—Edn. 12-16, dated the 11th April 1917, sanctioning the starting of the courses and degree in Commerce in the Mysore University from 1st July 1917, and calling for detailed proposals in regard to the same, I am directed to state that the full scheme since submitted by the Board of Studies in Commerce was placed before the Senate at its Meeting held on the 19th instant and that the report was approved by that body with the modifications as shown in the resolutions of the Meeting.

I am to forward herewith two copies of the report of the Board together with a copy of extract from the Proceedings and to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government to the recommendations contained therein.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD ON 19TH MAY 1917.

Commerce Course.

Mr. M. Shama Rao moved the proposition:—

That the course of Study for Commerce Degree in the University as drawn up by the Board of Study for Commerce be accepted and recommended to Government.

Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer seconded it.

Then Mr. N. S. Subba Rao moved, and Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Rao seconded, the following amendments:—

(*a*) First Year:—

In para 4, vi, substitute "Elements of Statistics" for "Administration—General Survey." Passed.

(*b*) Second and Third Year:—

(1) Omit "Special Branches of Economics."

(2) In V, substitute "Business Organisation" (as given in VII A) for "Administration."

Twelve votes were recorded for and three against. Passed.

(*c*) In VII A, substitute "Administration" for "Business Organisation."

Fifteen votes were recorded for and none against. Passed.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao then moved that the scheme of examination proposed in his note be adopted. Mr. Sankaranarayana Rao, seconded.

Eleven votes were recorded for and none against. Passed.

The original proposition with these amendments was then voted on.

Twenty-two votes for and one against. Passed.

Board of Studies in Commerce.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board held in the Office of the Inspector-General of Education, Bangalore, on Saturday the 10th March 1917.

PRESENT.

Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., *Chairman.*
Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A.
Mr. V. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A.

ABSENT.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A.

1. Resolved that the rules and courses of study for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, approved by the Board, be forwarded to the Registrar of the Mysore University.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao promises to send a note of disagreement on certain points.

2. The Board is of opinion that it is desirable to add a science applicable to manufactures to the group of optional subjects.

M. SHAMA RAO,
Chairman

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce will be held annually in Mysore in April.

No. 10411—Edn. 12-16-141, dated 22nd June 1917.

2. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Mysore University or an examination of any other University corresponding to it and will be required to undergo a course of study for three years in the Maharaja's College subsequent to passing the University Entrance Examination or other recognized examination equal to it.

3. No candidate will be admitted to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce unless he shall have kept six terms at the Maharaja's College and unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of good conduct and progress.

4. For the first year the following will be the course of study :—

i. *English.*—The same as for the first year B.A.

ii. *Second Language.*—The same as for the first year B.A., the classical languages, Sanskrit and Persian being excluded.

iii. *General Economics.*—Same as for the first year B.A.

iv. *Accountancy.*—Elements of book-keeping by double entry; a description of all the usual subsidiary books dealing separately with non-trading, trading and manufacturing concerns; the posting of the ledger or ledgers; the extraction of the Trial Balance; and the preparation therefrom of the periodical balance sheet, and of trading and profit and loss accounts. The distinction between Capital and Revenue, between Fixed and Floating Assets; Theory of Compound Interest, Life and Sinking Fund Tables; Rapid Arithmetical Methods.

v. *Geography.*—Physical Geography as the basis of the various types of civilization and a determining factor of national and economical development. Configuration of the great land masses and oceans.

Wind and water currents; climate, distribution of flora and fauna and of mankind.

Detailed study of the Physical characteristics of India.

Main features of other continents.

Trade routes.

Commercial Geography—Present day production of the chief countries in agriculture mining, industry and commerce.

vi. *Administration.*—General Survey.

5. For the subsequent two years, the courses of study shall comprise :—

i. *English.*—

(*a*) Prescribed text-books.

(*b*) Commercial correspondence, drafting reports, circulars, etc., and precis-writing.

ii. *General Economics.*—

iii. *Economic History.*—

(*a*) Summary of the contributions made by older civilizations to the economic development of mankind.

(*b*) English economic history as typical of the line of industrial and social evolution in Europe (the manor, guild, mercantilism, the domestic system, the industrial revolution, capitalistic production, control of labour conditions, commercial policy).

(*c*) The economic history of India from the beginning of the British rule.

(*d*) Main facts of the economic growth and the share of the State in encouraging that growth during the last 100 years in Germany and Japan.

iv. *Mercantile and Industrial Law.*—

(*a*) The Indian Law relating to contracts, mortgages, joint stock companies, negotiable instruments, charter parties, bills of lading, fire and marine insurance and insolvency.

(*b*) The provisions of the Stamp and the Limitation Acts relating to the above.

v. *Administration.*—

(a) Indian Administration.—

(1) The Secretary of State and his Council.

(2) The Governor-General and his Council.

(3) The Provincial Governments.

(4) Municipal and District Administration.

(5) Administrative machinery, with respect to finance, public works, police, justice, medical and sanitary services, education, transport, irrigation, land tenures, land revenue, commerce and agricultural departments, etc

(*b*) Main points in the government of the United Kingdom, as far as they are of general imperial interest. Fundamental features of the constitution—Crown, Parliament, Cabinet, Executive Departments, Civil Service, Method of Legislation.

(*c*) Relation between the component parts of the Empire.

No. 10411—Edn. 12-16-141, dated 22nd June 1917.

(vi) *Special Branches of Economics.*—

(*a*) Public finance.—

(1) *Taxation.*—Its justification and its different basis. Proportional and graduated methods. Direct and indirect systems. Taxes on property, income, consumption. Incidence of taxation.

(2) *Public Debt.*—State and local expenditure from loans as against expenditure from taxation; productive and unproductive debt; methods of raising loans and counting interest; redemption.

(3) *The Fiscal System of India.*—Analysis of annual expenditure and income—imperial, provincial and local. Comparison with other fiscal systems.

(*b*) *Currency, Banking and Money Market; Elementary Principles* —

Functions of money, coinage, seigniorage, legal tender, token coins.

Standard of value, quantity theory of money, the theory of prices, effects of appreciation and depreciation.

Main events in the currency history of the world, the "Battle of the Standards." The gold-exchange standard.

Indian currency system.

The work of a bank - current and deposit accounts; cash reserves, investments.

General features of the money market in England and in India, the joint stock banks, the private banker, accepting houses, bill brokers, the stock exchange, the clearing house.

The bank rate.

Growth and functions of central banks.

The Indian banking system.

The nature of credit, co-operative credit.

(*c*) *Elements of Statistics.*—

Method of collecting, tabulating and graphically representing data.

Averages, index numbers.

Important historical statistics as to population, commerce, wages, etc.

vii. One of the following special subjects.—

A. Business Organization.—

(1) Nature of constitution of business houses, partnerships, public and private companies; financing new business; organization of control and responsibility; organization of credit; inquiring agencies; bank and business references; value and methods of statistical investigation.

(2) The organization of markets and the interdependence of market phenomena and industrial phenomena. Produce markets and markets for manufactures. Industrial combinations and regulation of output. Factory legislation. The concentration of specialized industries, production on a large scale, localised industries.

(3) The rise and progress of the cotton industry in England, India, the United States, and Japan; present conditions and prospects.

(4) Foreign trade; international trade; balance of trade; the organization of commercial intelligence; tariff policies; efficiency of marketing; railways and other agencies of transport.

B. Advanced Accounting and Auditing.—

(1) The accounts of the different kinds of business including banks, insurance companies, factories, mining companies, railways and hotels, charitable institutions, and other non-trading concerns. Partnership accounts, including treatment of good-will. Income and expenditure accounts, branch accounts, cost accounts, bankruptcy accounts, departmental accounts, depreciation, reserves, sinking funds; the double account system; columnar book-keeping.

(2) *Auditing.*—The continuous and the completed audit; the detection of fraud, technical errors and errors of principle; first and subsequent audit, verifying cash, securities, stock sheets, wages sheets; special considerations in the different classes of audit; valuation of fixed and floating assets. Forms of accounts and balance sheets. Capital and revenue items; the auditor's certificate; the liabilities of auditors; the conduct of investigations and the certifying of average profits.

C. Actuarial Science.—

(1) The binominal and exponential theorems; the theory and use of logarithms; the elements of the theory of probabilities: the elements of the calculus of finite differences including interpolation and summation; Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus excluding questions requiring the use of Trigonometry.

(2) Compound interest and annuities-certain including the construction and use of relative tables. Valuation of perpetuities, varying annuities and increasing annuities. Capital redemption assurances.

(3) Life contingencies, including life annuities, and assurances and the construction and use of the life table, and monetary and other tables based thereon; excluding questions on the compilation of tables from statistics, or on graduation.

(4) The classification of policies for valuation, and the preparation of valuation class books.

D. Advanced Banking.—

(a) Principles.—

(1) Metallic currency.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Metallic currencies and coinage. The English Mint Regulations and Coinage Acts. Currency deterioration—its causes, measures and remedies. Legal tender; the various systems prevailing in different countries Methods of maintaining internal equivalence of legal tender moneys. Question of monetary standard and valuation. Decimal coinage Various proposals for international money. Method of measuring variations in the value of money. Indian currency problems.

(2) Banking and the money market.—The functions and economic significance of banking. The general structure and methods of English banking. The cheque system and the clearing house. Banking investments. The short loan fund. The money market; its fluctuations, periodic and other. The reserve and the discount rate. The regulation of note-issue, and the Bank Acts. £1 notes. Comparison with foreign systems. Recent developments in English banking. Indian banking. General banking statistics. The foreign exchanges. Financial and commercial crisis.

(b) Banking Law.—

E. Advanced Economic Theory and History.—

(1) Important modern problems of theory and history.

(2) History of economic thought.

(3) Indian economics.

F. Economics of Transport.—

6. The University Council will, from time to time, prescribe or recommend text-books in the various subjects of the examination.

7. Applications for examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce should be forwarded to the Registrar of the Mysore University not later than 31st January preceding, accompanied by a treasury receipt for the payment of a fee of Rs. 36.

8. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Day	Hour	Subjects	Marks
First day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	One or more essays on subjects chosen from the prescribed text-books including one general subject.	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ..	Commercial correspondence ...	100
Second day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Economic history	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Mercantile and industrial law	100
Third day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Do	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Administration	100
Fourth day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Special branches of economics	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	General economics	100
Fifth day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Special subjects	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Do	100
Sixth day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Do	100
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Commercial geography	100
		Total ...	1,200

9. Each paper shall be of 3 hours duration and carry 100 marks.

10. The candidate must obtain, in order to pass, 40 per cent of the full marks in each subject Those of the successful candidates who obtain 66 per cent of the aggregate marks will be placed in the I class and those obtaining 50 per cent in the II class.

11. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only and by not more than 5 per cent of the full marks in that subject and has shown merit by gaining 55 per cent or more in the aggregate of the marks in the examination shall be allowed to pass.

12. A list of successful candidates will be issued by the University Council, the names in the I class being arranged in the order of merit and those in the II class and pass in alphabetical order.

13. A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself shall produce on the next occasion on which he presents himself for examination, a certificate

of having attended in the Maharaja's College an additional year of instruction and shall also pay the prescribed fee of Rs. 36.

14. Certificates will be issued to all successful candidates.

Note on the Proposed B. Com. Degree by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

The aim of the training given to a student who is preparing for the B. Com. Degree should be to give him both liberal culture and also considerable practical training, and the practical training should, as far as possible, have some relation to the requirements of different branches of commercial life. While certain parts of the curriculum should be serviceable for all classes of business men, there should be other parts where freedom of choice is allowed, in accordance with the prospects, interests and aptitudes of individual students.

The following subjects may be taken to be of service to all persons thinking of a commercial career:—

1. English.
2. A second language. (Classical languages would be excluded and special provision should be made for teaching languages like Urdu, Mahratti, Gujarati and Tamil.)
3. General Economics.
4. Commerce. (Including Commercial Geography, Industrial and Commercial organization, and technique of trade.)
5. Accounting.
6. Commercial Law.
7. A science applicable to manufacture.

In addition to the above, according to the particular branch of business a candidate is thinking of, one or more of the following special subjects may be studied with advantage:—

1. Statistics.
2. Economics of Transport.
3. Public Finance.
4. Banking.
5. Life Insurance.
6. Public Administration.
7. The structure and organisation of a selected industry, *e.g.*, cotton or silk.

These subjects can be arranged into a three-year scheme of study as follows:—

First Year.

(1) *English.*—The course of study should be the same as that for the first year B.A. course.

(2) *Second Language.*—As suggested above, provision should be made for teaching, in addition to Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, Mahratti and Gujarati and these things should be taught with a view to their use for commercial correspondence.

(3) *General Economics I.*—Same as for the first year B.A.—Descriptive Indian Economics.

(4) *Commerce I.*—The Industrial and Commercial organisation and resources of the British Empire, with special attention to India.

(5) *Accounting I.*—Elements of Book-keeping by Double Entry; a description of all the usual subsidiary books, dealing separately with non-trading, trading and manufacturing concerns; the posting of the Ledger or Ledgers; the extraction of the trial balance; and the preparation therefrom of the periodical Balance Sheet, and of trading and Profit and Loss accounts. The distinction between Capital and Revenue, between Fixed and Floating Assets; Theory of Compound Interest, Annuity, Life and Sinking Fund tables; Rapid Arithmetical methods.

(6) *A science applicable to manufacture I.*—*e.g.*, Physics or Chemistry.

Second Year.

(1) *English.*—In addition to the prescribed text-books, some training should be given in precis-writing, drafting of report, etc.

(2) *General Economics II.*—Economics of Industry as for second year B.A.

(3) *Commerce II.*—Industrial and Commercial organisation and resources of leading countries like the U.S.A., Germany, France, etc.

(4) *Accounting II.*—The Sectional Balancing of Ledgers in a large undertaking, the formation of periodical accounts; and systems of internal check designed to avoid or detect errors in the book-keeping and loss from fraud; Company accounts with special reference to the problems arising in connection with new companies; general principles of income-tax and the preparation of accounts for income-tax returns and appeals and for claims for the return of income-tax over-paid; the principal difficulties arising in connection with partnership accounts; double account system; various methods in use for provision against the depreciation of plants, machinery and other wasting assets; reserves, Reserve Funds, Sinking Funds, Profits and Goodwill.

(5) *Commercial Law (Elementary).*—This course would include—

(*a*) The Law of persons including agency, partnership and incorporated trading companies.
(*b*) The law as to bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.
(*c*) Law of Contracts,

(6) *A science applicable to manufacture II.*—Industrial Chemistry or Engineering Practice (Elementary principles of machine design, tools and machines in common use; the steam engine and the chief types of boilers; gas and oil engines).

THIRD YEAR.

(1) *General Economics III.*—Principles of money and banking, international trade and public finance, in outline as for third year B A.

(2) *Commerce III.*—Institutions of trade; the legal organisation of business undertakings; methods of sale; location and laying out of works, methods of remuneration, hours of labour; staff organisation; questions of manufacturing policy, commercial cycles; price and cost.

(3) *Accounting III (to include Auditing).*—Departmental Book keeping and Accounts, Branch Accounts, Stock and Stores Accounts, Advanced Costing and Cost Accounts suitable for various undertakings; and the necessary limitations of cost Accounts; the accounts of different classes of undertakings connected with the leading industries; the special characteristics which mark the accounts of local authorities; Executorship Accounts and of accounts arising from the insolvencies of individuals and of companies; Card and Looseleaf Ledgers, Principles of Auditing; Method of Auditing the accounts of various undertakings.

(4) *Commercial Law (Advanced).*—Including Law of Bankruptcy, Sale of goods act; law relating to carriage of goods. Bill of Exchange Act; the Partnership and Companies' Acts and the law of goodwill and Trademarks (with special reference to Indian conditions).

(5) *A Science applicable to Manufacture III.*—Industrial Chemistry or Engineering Practice training and practical experience in the use of Prime Movers.

(6) *A special subject.*—to be selected from the following.—

1. Statistics.
2. Economics of Transport.
3. Public Finance.
4. Banking.
5. Life Insurance.
6. Public Administration.
7. The structure and organisation of a selected industry, *e.g.*, cotton or silk.

List of suitable text-books will be furnished presently.

It is not desirable to have a Public Examination at any intermediate stage. A Final Examination at the end of the three years will be quite sufficient and the work can be conveniently divided among the three years as indicated above. There would be of course annual college examinations at the end of the first and second years.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity for having a compulsory course in a scientific subject of importance to manufacture. This is the practice of the Universities of Birmingham and Manchester and the Commercial Degree will lose its practical value if such provision is not made in our University.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce must have passed the University Entrance Examination or an examination of any other University corresponding to it.

Commercial Course (B. Com.)

Further note by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

I find that the draft scheme prepared by Mr. Shama Rao, even with the alterations accepted by him, is not as satisfactory as it might be; and therefore, I am writing this note in the hope that the Council may consider the further alterations which, I think, are necessary in order that the course of studies for B. Com. may be really a good one.

2. The Board passed a resolution recommending the inclusion of a science applicable to manufacture among the subjects. I trust the Council will consider it favourably. Necessary details are given in my other note, which will be sent along with the report of the Board.

3. According to Mr. Shama Rao's scheme as modified at the meeting held on the 10th, candidates preparing for the B. Com. Degree will study in the first year—

1. English.
2. Second Language.
3. Economics.

} Same as for first year B. A.

4. Accountancy.
5. Geography, Commercial and Physical.
6. Administration, a general survey.

In the second and third years, they will study.—

1. English.
2. General Economics.
3. Economic History.
4. Mercantile and Industrial Law.
5. Administration.
6. Special Branches of Economics—

(*a*) Public finance including general principles of taxation, public debt and the fiscal system of India
(*b*) Currency, Banking and Money Market (Elementary principles)
(*c*) Elements of Statistics

7. A special subject to be selected from—

(*a*) Business Organisation
(*b*) Advanced Accounting and Auditing.
(*c*) Actuarial Science.
(*d*) Advanced Banking
(*e*) Advanced Economic Theory and History including —
i Important modern problems of theory and history
ii History of Economic Thought
iii. Indian Economics
(*f*) Economics of Transport

4. The most glaring defect in the above group is the duplication of work in Economics. There is no necessity to have a separate course in Currency, Banking, Money Market and Public Finance which form along with Elements of Statistics subject 6 These subjects would naturally form part of a three-year course in General Economics If these subjects are retained and General Economics be omitted, then the Economic groundwork will be incomplete, because in Mr Shama Rao's scheme there is no provision for teaching the earlier part of Economics since in the first year the students for the Commercial Degree will take the first year B A course in General Economics which includes only Descriptive Indian Economics. This is followed in the Arts course in the second year by Economics of Industry and in the third year by Currency, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance. Accordingly, it is desirable to prescribe General Economics as a three-year course for the commerce students also and drop subject 6 in Mr Shama Rao's scheme.

5. Another feature in Mr. Shama Rao's scheme that calls for a change is the too great prominence given in Administration which is made a compulsory subject for the three years, while an important subject like Business Organisation is placed in the group of optional subjects

The more desirable thing would be to transfer Business Organisation to the group of compulsory subjects and Administration to that of optional subjects The result will be, a man who intends to take up a business career will be enabled to study both Business Organisation and one more of the subjects in the optional group like Advanced Accounting and Auditing or Advanced Banking, whereas now he can take one of them only by giving up Modern Business Organisation

In the first year there ought to be a course in Elementary Statistics, while provision may be made for taking Advanced Statistics, also by making it one of the optional subjects.

6. Finally, the inclusion of advanced Economic Theory and History seems to me hardly necessary and even somewhat out of place Subjects like Modern Problems of Theory and History of Economic Thought are more appropriate for a general course of study and not for the practical course the B. Com. is supposed to be, while Indian Economics which forms the third sub division will be taught along with Economic History and General Economics and again in connection with Advanced Banking and Business Organisation Therefore subject (*c*) may very well be omitted and Advanced Statistics included in its place

7. The following is the grouping of subjects I would suggest :—

First year.

1. English—same as for the first year B A
2. A second language do
3. General Economics do
4. Accountancy
5. Geography.
6. Elements of Statistics.

Second and third years.

1. English, prescribed text-books, commercial correspondence, drafting reports, precis-writing, etc.
2. General Economics—As for the second and third year B A —
   (*a*) Economics of Industry.
   (*b*) Currency, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance
3. Economic History
4. Mercantile and Industrial Law.
5. Modern Business Organisation
6. One of the following special subjects:—
   (*a*) Public Administration—Indian and British
   (*b*) Advanced Accounting and Auditing.
   (*c*) Actuarial Science.
   (*d*) Advanced Banking.
   (*e*) Economics of Transport.
   (*f*) Advanced Statistics.
   (*g*) A Science applicable to manufacture.

No. 10411—Edn. 12-16-141, dated 22nd June 1917.

8. The amended scheme of Examination would be as follows:—

(Each paper will be for three hours and carry 100 marks.)

English—	
1. Essays	One paper.
2. Commercial Correspondence	One paper.
General Economics	One paper.
Accountancy	One paper.
Geography	One paper.
Elements of Statistics	One paper.
Economic History	One paper.
Mercantile and Industrial Law ...	One paper.
Modern Business Organisation ...	Two papers.
A Special subject	Two papers.

Note.—There will be a college examination at the end of the first year including the second language, but there will be no paper in the Final Examination on the second language.

Engineering Degree in the Mysore University.

No. 10450-4—Edn. 44-16-124, dated 24th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read again—

Government Order No. 8233-4—Edn. 12-16-117, dated 11th April 1917, sanctioning the institution of the Engineering degree in the University, pending receipt of detailed proposals in regard to it approved by the Senate.

2. Letter No. 6357*, dated the 7th June 1917, from the Registrar of the Mysore University, forwarding a scheme as approved by the Senate, recommending certain modifications in the courses of study and the staff originally proposed and that the Engineering College may be started as an independent institution.

*(Printed as accompaniment.)

3. Letter No. 6882, dated the 14th June 1917, from the Registrar of the Mysore University on the subject of certain temporary arrangements proposed by the Vice-Chancellor to enable him to open the classes with effect from the 1st July 1917.

Order No. 10450-4—Edn. 44-16-124, dated 24th June 1917.

The modifications proposed in the courses of study and the starting of the College as an independent institution are approved.

2. As regards the staff required, the following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure :—

(*a*) Mr. K. R. Sesha Char, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, will be appointed Professor of Engineering and be in charge of the Institution for a period of one year to begin with. He will be given a consolidated salary of Rs. 750 per mensem so long as he is employed in the University.

(*b*) The practical work will be carried on in the Mechanical Engineering School. Mr. S. V. Setti will be appointed as additional Professor of Engineering in addition to his work as Superintendent of the Mechanical Engineering School and given an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the extra work.

(*c*) The services of Mr. S. Ramaswami, B.E., Sub-Assistant Engineer, and Mr. M. Krishna, M.A., B.Sc., will be placed at the disposal of the Mysore University for employment as Assistant Professors of Survey and other minor subjects and of Mathematics respectively. A local allowance of Rs. 50 will be given to Mr. S. Ramaswami.

(*d*) As regards instruction in Physics, Chemistry and Geology, arrangements should be made to teach these subjects in the Central College, and an allowance of Rs. 50 will be given to the Professor or Assistant Professor teaching each subject.

(*e*) A lumpsum grant of Rs. 100 will be sanctioned for clerical and menial establishment.

As regards any additional Instructors or Mechanics required, proposals may be separately submitted and sanction obtained in due course.

3. The Registrar is requested to report the date on which the work of the College actually commences and the number of pupils admitted.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

The—The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 10450-4—Edn. 41-16-124, dated 24th June 1917.

Accompaniment.

Letter No. 6357, dated 7th June 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

With reference to Government Order No. 8233-4—Edn. 12-16, dated the 11th April 1917, sanctioning the institution of the Engineering Degree in the University pending receipt of detailed proposals in regard to it approved by the Senate, I am directed to state that the Scheme since drawn up by the Committee originally appointed for the purpose was placed before the Senate at the meeting held on the 19th ultimo and was approved with certain modifications in the course of study and staff proposed.

2. The proposals submitted to the Government and sanctioned by them contemplated the starting of the new course as a branch of the Central College. But at the meeting of the Senate, a strong opinion was expressed that an independent College of Engineering should be started and provision has been made for a Principal on a salary of Rs. 1,000—1,500 a month in the staff required. The matter is one for the Government to decide. Even if a beginning be made by opening the Engineering course as a part of the Central College, it should as early as possible be organised as a separate College, and a competent Principal should be appointed as soon as one can be procured. Provision is made for four professors in addition to a Principal. It would probably be possible to reduce this number by one, as the Principal himself might take charge of one of the principal subjects.

3. It may not be necessary to appoint the full staff during the first year; but in addition to what the Government has already sanctioned, permission may be accorded to appoint either the Principal or another Professor at once.

4. In case the Principal cannot at once be appointed, I am to suggest that Government may accept the Scheme of the Senate to make the College an independent institution under its own Principal, or under its Senior Professor as in charge, and direct that the arrangement be brought into force as early as possible hereafter.

5. The cost of equipment, etc., for a fully equipped college will be as follows:—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Equipment—	
	Workshop, Library, instruments, etc.	25,000 per year
(*b*)	Staff:—	
	(i) Principal	1,000—1,500
	(ii) Four Professors at Rs. 500—50—1,000 ...	3,166
	(iii) Eight Assistant Professors at Rs. 250—25—400 ...	2,800
	(iv) Four Instructors	597
	(v) Six Mechanics	360
	(vi) Office establishment	285
	Total ...	8,208 per mensem
	or .	98,496 per year.
	Grand Total Rs. 1,23,496 or roughtly 1¼ lakhs.	

6. A copy of the Scheme involving an expenditure of 1¾ lakhs per year and containing detailed courses for the four years of study leading to the degree together with a copy of extract from the Proceedings is herewith submitted for the orders of Government.

7. In this connection, I am to add that the cost of the Scheme originally recommended by the Council and sanctioned by Government in their Order of the 11th April 1917, referred to above, will be about Rs. 90,000 (recurring and non-recurring) for the next official year, the course being organised as a Department of the Central College.

8. After the report of the Committee recently appointed (to advise on measures immediately required to open the course from 1st July) is received, a supplemental report, if necessary, will be submitted.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD ON THE 19TH MAY 1917.

* * * * *

1. *Engineering Course.*— * * * *

The Senate accordingly went into Committee.

Mr McAlpine thought that there need be no difference in the course of teaching in English for the ordinary B. Sc. and the Engineering B.Sc. He moved an amendment that in the proposed course "C. English" be omitted.

Mr. S. Krishnaswamiengar seconded.

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Mr. V. Rangaswamiengar stated that the Committee could not calculate actual hours of work.

Mr. K. Matthan suggested a course of 2 hours a week.

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav explained that that was a matter of detail and that in the Scheme proposed by the Committee courses were indicated in a general way.

Twenty votes were recorded in favour of Mr. McAlpine's proposition and 4 against.

PASSED.

Mr B. Nagappa then moved that in place of the provision made for the Principal, a Principal's allowance of Rs. 200 be substituted.

Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa seconded.

Mr. V. Rangaswamiengar opposed and explained the necessity for a Principal and stated that even Rs. 1,500 was probably not enough to attract the right sort of men.

Seven votes were recorded for the amendment and 14 against.

LOST.

Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao moved that the Professors including the Principal be attached to the Central College.

Mr. C. R. Reddy in seconding the amendment stated that if the Engineering course was organized as part of the Central College, its efficiency would certainly be improved and that this would be consistent with the unitary principle of the University.

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav stated that the Central College had already been overburdened with too many courses and that in view of the highly technical character of the Engineering course it was necessary to have a separate Principal.

Mr. V. Rangaswamiengar pointed out that the arrangement proposed was difficult to work and that the Principal of an Engineering College would not agree to accept a position which might be considered as subordinate to another Principal.

Mr. B. M. Srikantaiya pointed out that the principle of the unitary type of a University would not be violated by having a separate Engineering College and that he thought that the unitary type required only that all institutions should be located in one area.

Mr. Thos. Denham argued that the unitary principle was in no way endangered by the institution of a separate College, and showed the urgent need for a separate Principal in the Engineering course

Votes were then taken on Mr. Raghavendra Rao's amendment.

Four votes were recorded in favour and 19 against.

LOST.

Mr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar proposed that the Engineering Degree be called B.E. degree instead of B.Sc. degree.

Twenty-one votes were recorded in favour and 4 against.

PASSED.

Mr. Mir Hamza Hussein proposed that an Assistant Professor or Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy and an Assistant Professor in Economics be added to the staff proposed by the Committee.

Mr. M. C. Rangiengar seconded.

Ten votes were recorded for and 2 against.

PASSED.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar proposed that in place of "C. English" deleted by the Senate in Committee provision be made for teaching English for the first two years of the course for about two hours a week.

Twelve votes were recorded in favour and 13 against.

LOST.

The Senate then resumed.

Mr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar moved that the Report of the Committee with the amendments accepted by the Senate in Committee be adopted.

Mr. B. Nagappa seconded.

PASSED, all, except one, voting in favour of it.

No. 10450-4 - Edn. 44-16-124, dated 24th June 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Proposals for the Institution of Faculty of Engineering in the Mysore University.

Preliminary.

It is proposed to institute a new degree in the Mysore University known as B.Sc. in Applied Science Candidates may obtain the degree in any of the three branches of Engineering, *viz.*—

1. Civil Engineering,
2. Mechanical Engineering, and
3. Electrical Engineering.

The course of study is laid out on somewhat different lines from what is pursued in the other Indian Universities, but is moulded on the lines of some of the well-known American and English Universities.

The work of the students while at college will be confined to those phases which can be handled best in the class room and laboratories, leaving the training in the technique, as far as possible, to the shop and the field, the aim being not to burden the student with too much of details, but to enable him to learn where to get detailed information on any particular question that may arise in practice. While giving a thorough grounding in the fundamentals, it is proposed to make the training throughout the course largely practical and experimental.

A course of studies best calculated to develop the necessary qualities will fall into three groups as remarked by Professor Roe, in one of the articles that appeared in the issue of July 1916 of the *Engineering Magazine*, and those are:—

1. Engineering studies,
2. General studies and
3. Those dealing directly with the details of management.

An Engineer is essentially a business man, and any course of studies that does not recognise the essential feature and provide for a course in business must necessarily be defective. The existing Indian colleges failed to recognise this and a large part of failure of these institutions to supply the wants of the country has been due to this omission.

The Carnegie University recently sent out a set of questions to a large number of representative engineers concerning the quality required for effectiveness in engineering work.

The replies received mention the following requirements:—

1. Character,
2. Judgment,
3. Efficiency,
4. Understanding of men,
5. Knowledge of the fundamentals of engineering science,
6. Technique of practice and of business.

The answers received go to show that professional knowledge is worth only 25 per cent in the total rating of an engineer.

It is therefore clear that the education of an engineer has to be conceived on very liberal lines and the problem is not by any means an easy one; nor should it be thought that a college training alone can make a successful engineer. It is absolutely necessary that college instruction should be followed by adequate shop training and practical experience, not merely in the college workshop, but in commercial concerns which have to compete with each other and "where efficiency and time are inseparably present."

"The work of the different classes is intended to provide a systematic training in the application of scientific principles to engineering purposes and is not intended in any way to supersede the usual routine of engineering works and offices. An apprenticeship or pupilage in such works is an absolute necessity to every engineering student and is the only means by which he can obtain a thorough knowledge of the practical details of his future work. The scientific training at the University must be regarded as a means of acquiring the principles that underlie the art of engineering and the training in the works as necessary for acquiring the art itself." *After a student has taken the degree, he will be strongly advised to apprentice himself to some practising engineer and work under his guidance for a couple of years just as is now the practice in the profession of law.* Students must make up

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The work of the students while at college will be confined to those phases which can be handled best in the class room and laboratories, leaving the training in the technique, as far as possible, to the shop and the field, the aim being not to burden the student with too much of details, but to enable him to learn where to get detailed information on any particular question that may arise in practice. While giving a thorough grounding in the fundamentals, it is proposed to make the training throughout the course largely practical and experimental.

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their minds definitely what particular line of business they mean to qualify themselves for. A university degree does not teach the techniques of the various lines that are open to a graduate. If he wants to practise the profession of engineering, he must choose one of the various departments in engineering and master the techniques and acquire a thorough working knowledge in it by apprenticing himself to a recognised practising Engineer. The period of apprenticeship may be two or three years according to the ability of the student and other circumstances.

With these principles before us and realizing the limitations to the possibilities of what can be achieved by college training alone, we have to devise a scheme of education that will enable our young engineers to tackle the various problems that occur in every-day life with confidence and assurance.

The fundamentals underlying the study of the three branches of engineering, *viz.*, civil mechanical and electrical, are the same and include :—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry,
3. Mathematics,
4. Mechanics,
5. Strength of materials,
6. Power generation and mechanism,
7. Electricity (elementary),
8. Drawing, and
9. Surveying, levelling and mapping.

It is considered essential that every engineer should be grounded in the fundamentals of the above subjects. A fair knowledge of the underlying principles, as applied to an every-day practice, is very essential, while all refinements and advanced studies may be left for specialization by the student later in his life. A period of two years will be sufficient for the general course. During these two years, he should devote a certain number of hours daily in the college workshops and undergo exercise in chipping, filing and elementary machine work.

At the end of the two years, the students must elect one or other of the three Branches and pursue their studies in the college for a further period of two years. During these two years, the students will be lectured to in separate sections in the advanced portions of the respective branches. General studies and those dealing directly with management will form the common study to all the three sections. It is considered that this feature, *viz.*, a two years' course for the fundamental and two years for the special studies will appeal to the public.

The regular degree course is an advanced course in engineering and can be followed only by students who are very strong in mathematics. But we know from experience that there are quite a number of boys who, while not being so strong in mathematics, will yet make good engineers and businessmen. It is therefore considered advisable to devise a simpler course for these so as to give a general and practical treatment of the various subjects so far as is required in works practice. An examination for such students may be held annually and those who pass be granted a certificate.

General.

1. Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics will be eligible for admission.

2. The number of admissions will be limited to 30 per year for the present.

3. The course will extend over four years.

4. The first two years will be a common course to all the branches in engineering.

5. An examination called the "Intermediate Examination in Engineering" will be held every year and those who have completed the first two years' course will be allowed to appear for it. Those who are declared to have passed the examination will be allowed to proceed for the "Final Examination in Engineering." Those who pass in all the branches but fail to get a pass in Mathematics will be allowed to attend the special course for one year and to appear for the certificate examination, and such of them as are declared to have passed will be granted a certificate.

6. Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination and proceed for the Final Examination in Engineering will be called upon to select one of the following three branches at the end of the second year :—

1. Civil Engineering,
2. Mechanical Engineering,
3. Electrical Engineering.

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7. Students who have passed the "Intermediate Examination in Engineering" and who have completed the prescribed course for a further period of two years in a recognised college will be eligible to appear for the degree examination.

8. An examination for the purpose of conferring the degree in "Engineering" will be held once in every year.

9. A student may elect to complete the final course in two or three years according to his ability to master all the subjects within the specified period.

10. Arrangements will be made for special classes to be held during the vacations and students who are backward in any of the subjects are strongly advised to take advantage of these classes and make up their deficiencies.

11. The college workshop will be kept open during the vacations and every student should arrange to work in the workshop for at least four weeks during each vacation.

12. Hours of attendance, 10 A.M to 5 P.M. with an hour interval during the day. On Saturdays, the college will be held in the morning from 7 to 11 and will be devoted to laboratory work.

13. As a rule, the morning hours will be devoted to lectures, while the afternoons will be devoted to drawing and workshop practice.

14. The usual vacations and holidays allowed to other government colleges will be granted.

It has been calculated that on an average the number of working days in the year will come to 150. Deducting Survey days, when there can be no lectures, and also ten days for contingencies, we may count on 100 days or 300 lecture hours per year. The number of hours devoted to drawing, workshop and laboratory will amount to, for the two years, 600 out of which 300 hours will be devoted to drawing and 300 to workshop practice.

Location.

As regards a suitable building for the College, it may be remarked that Government have recently sanctioned considerable additions to the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore. The extra accommodation thus provided is available for the requirements of the college and if the block of buildings situated close by known as the Carbarn for the tramways be made available for locating the workshop and laboratories, it is considered that the accommodation will be ample, both for the College and the Mechanical Engineering School.

Equipment.

It is not possible to estimate at this stage to any great degree of accuracy the cost of equipment, etc., but a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs may be made available in the course of the next three years and this may be considered sufficient for the purpose.

For a fully equipped college, the staff will be somewhat as follows, the cost amounting to about Rs. 93,000 per year. The allowance for workshop, library, instruments, contingencies, may be put down at about Rs. 25,000 per year. In round numbers, we may say that the annual expenditure to the State on this account will be about Rs. 1¼ lakhs.

The detailed curriculum and the course of studies are given separately as appendices to this report.

Staff.

		Cost per month Rs.
A.	Principal	1,000 to 1,500
B.	Four Professors at Rs. 500—$\frac{50}{1}$—1,000	3,166
	(*a*) Mechanical Engineering.	
	(*b*) Civil Engineering.	
	(*c*) Mathematics (Engineering Mathematics).	
	(*d*) Electrical Engineering.	
C.	Six Assistant Professors at Rs. 250— $\frac{25}{1}$—400	2,100
	(*a*) Mechanical Engineering.	
	(*b*) Civil Engineering.	
	(*c*) Mathematics (Pure Mathematics.)	
	(*d*) Electrical Engineering.	
	(*e*) Surveying.	
	(*f*) Science.	
D.	Four Instructors.	
	(*a*) Drawing and surveying, 3 at Rs. 100—5—150 ...	389
	(*b*) Workshop at Rs. 150—10—250	208⅓

				Cost per month Rs.
E.	Six mechanics for workshop, laboratory, etc., at an average of Rs. 60 each		...	360
F.	Office-Establishment—			
	Two clerks	60		
	One typist	35		
	One store clerk	40		
	Laskars	50	...	285
	Menials for college, workshop and laboratory	100		
		Grand Total	...	7,748
		per year	...	92,976
		In round figures	..	93,000

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Intermediate Examination in Engineering.

A. Lectures—

(1) Pure Mathematics ... ... 1. Mensuration.
2. Algebra.
3. Geometry.
4. Trigonometry.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions.
6. Calculus.

(2) Science ... ... 1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.

(3) Geology and Mineralogy.

(4) Elementary Political Economy.

(5) Materials of construction.

B. Practical Work—

(1) Drawing ... ... Freehand drawing and sketching.
Building drawing and estimating.
Mechanical drawing.

(2) Surveying .. Chain, compass, plane table and levelling.

(3) Workshop ... ... 1. Lectures.
2. Practice.

(4) Physical Science Laboratory (every Saturday)

C. English.—

The purpose of this course is to train students in accuracy and readiness of thought and speech. The students will study at home the text-books prescribed and present one theme each month.

A. Lectures.

1. Pure Mathematics.

1. *Mensuration.*—Plane and solid. Rules for length of circumference of a circle. Rules for area of triangle, parallelogram, circle, sector and segment of a circle. Area of irregular plane figure by mid-ordinate rule or Simpson's rule. Rules for surface and volume of prism, cylinder, cone, sphere and ring. Volume of an irregular solid by plotting ordinates representing areas of cross sections. Estimation of areas, surfaces and volumes from actual measurements of objects. Measurement of areas and volumes by weight or displacement.

2. *Algebra.*—Binomial theorem; exponential theorem; logarithms. Summation of series. Solution of equations by graphs. Approximate solution of equations by Horner's method.

3. *Geometry, Plane and Solid.*—Plane Geometry. Simple problems on the straight lines, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola by Analytical and Pure Geometry.

4. *Plane Trigonometry.*—Measurement of angles in degrees and radians. Definitions of sine, cosine, etc., and graphic determination of their value. Setting out angles from values of sine, cosine, etc. Use of tables of natural sines, cosines, etc. Solution of right-angled triangles by calculation and drawing. Formulæ for the sine, cosine, and tangent of

the sum and difference of two angles, and of the double and half angle. Other simple formulæ required in solution of angles. Use of logarithmic tables. Solution of triangles. Heights and distances.

5. *Co-ordinate Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Co-ordinate of a point. Equations of straight lines, and the treatment of questions relative to their intersection, concurrence, inclination, parallelism, perpendicularity, etc. Equations of circles, their tangents and normals. Questions concerning the intersection of circles, and the determination of circles which satisfy given conditions. The simpler forms of the equations of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola as determined from various definitions of those curves. The equations of their tangents and normals. The principal properties of their diameters, axes, foci. conjugate diameters, asymptotes.

6. *Differential Calculus.*—Definitions. Limits Differential co-efficients. Differentiation of simple functions, of inverse functions. Successive differentiation of functions of one variable. Taylor's and Maclaurins theorems and their simpler applications. Determination of values of functions when indeterminate in form. Differentiation of a function of a function and of implicit functions. Maxima and minima of functions of one independent variable. Differentiation of functions of two or more independent variables.

Applications of the preceding to the geometry of plane curves referred to rectangular or to polar co-ordinates. Tangents, normals, sub-tangents, sub-normals, asymptotes. Singular points. Contact and curvature. Tracing of curves. Differential co-efficients of arcs and areas of plane curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

2. Science.

I. Physics.—Heat. Temperature. The construction and use of instruments for measuring temperature. The expansion of solids, liquids and gases with change of temperature. Heat as quantity, and the methods of calorimetry. Change of state. Latent heat; the laws of evaporation; boiling. The conduction of heat. Phenomena attending convection in fluids. Radiation and the laws of cooling. The nature of heat. Determination of dynamical equivalent of heat. The laws of thermodynamics with simple applications.

Electricity and Magnetism.

1. Magnets. Magnetic bodies. The magnetic field, lines of force. Forces and couples on magnets in the magnetic field. The earth's magnetic field. The phenomena of magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel. Hysteresis.

2. Electrification; conductors and insulators; the electrostatic field; the electrostatic induction. Charge; potential and capacity of condensers; discharge; current; energy of charged condensers.

3. The more common cells for producing currents. The magnetic field of current galvanometers. The source of energy for maintaining it. Electromotive force. Ohm's law. Resistance and its measurement. Wheatstone's bridge.

The heating effects of currents; fuses; incandescent lamps. Elementary phenomena of electrolysis.

The Clark Cell and the potentiometer system of measuring E. M. F. current, etc.

4. Potential energy of circuit-carrying current placed in magnetic field and derivation of forces and couples on circuit. Application to moving coil instruments (ammeters, voltmeters, etc.)

5. Electro-magnetic induction. Maxwell's law. The variable and steady period of current in a circuit. Simple machines for producing continuous and alternating currents Induction coil.

II. Chemistry (theory).—1. Physical and chemical change. Constitution of matter. Simple and compound substances. Chemical action. Chemical nomenclature and symbols. The atomic theory. Equivalent, atomic and molecular weights. Specific and atomic heats. Calculation of weights and volumes of substances involved in chemical reactions. General properties of gases. Liquifaction. Diffusion. Solution. Dissociation. Electrolysis. Kinetic theory of gases and its application.

2. The chemistry of the following non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon, and silicon.

3. Chemical and physical characteristics of metals as illustrated by sodium, calcium, iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, silver and gold.

3. Geology and Mineralogy.

1. Materials for the History of the Earth.

Study of the various chronicles compiled respectively by the air, rain, rivers, springs, glaciers, the sea, plants and animals, volcanoes and earthquakes, as a key to the records of geological history.

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2. Composition of the Earth's Crust.

Elements of Mineralogy.—Crystalline form, structure, and chemical composition of minerals—their physical properties, as density, hardness, colour. cleavage. Isomorphism, dimorphism, pseudo morphism. Description of the most important rock-forming minerals. Blowpipe and other tests by which they may be recognised in the field.

Nature, Origin and Composition of Rocks.—Igneous, aqueous, and metamorphic rocks. Formation of aqueous rocks (as, sandstones, clay, limestones, etc.,) from granite (as the type of igneous rocks). Microscopical structures of minerals and rocks, with practical illustrations.

4. Elementay Political Economy.

The ideas of political economy and the methods by which they are studied; relation of economic science to practice; the meaning of economic law; demand and consumption; the law of diminishing utility. The factors in production and their combinations; labour and natural agents; increasing and decreasing returns; capital, its influence and the conditions of its accumulation. Value in relation to riches, price, utility, and cost of production; determinants of ratios of exchange; the elements of cost; complex problems of value; the theory of international trade and its relation to the home trade. The law of rent; interest and profits; causes of the rates of wages. General theory of the value of mony; the value of foreign bills; principles of taxation.

5. Materials of Construction.

1. *Stone.*—Varieties met with in Mysore and Southern India. Quarrying. Blasting with powder and dynamite. Dressing. Average strength and weight of stone.

2. *Bricks and Tiles.*—Brick earth. Tempering, Hand and machine moulding. Drying. Burning in clamps and kilns. Hoggman's kiln. Coloured bricks and tiles. Pressed bricks. Roofing, flooring and drain tiles. Fire bricks. Average strength and weight of bricks. Characteristics of good bricks and tiles.

3. *Lime.*—Cement, mortar, concrete, plaster. Sources and properties of lime. Burning in intermittent and running kilns. Slaking. Mortar maxing. Fat and hydraulic lime. Portland cement manufactured in England and in Madras. Hydraulic mortar. Surki concretes. Practical tests for limes and cements. Strength of mortors and concretes. Plaster and Plastering. Pointing. White and colour-washing,

4. *Timber.*—Growth, felling. Seasoning, natural and artificial. Conversion. Presentation of timber, varieties of timer used in Southern India. Teak, sal, erool, karimarudoo, padowke, vengay, benteak, aynee, red and white cedar, rosewood, casuarina, mango, palmyra cocoanut, bamboo. Strength and weight of timber. Characteristics of good timber.

5. *Metals.*—Iron ores. Smelting. Grey and white pig iron. Casting. Pipes, and columns of cast iron. Chilled castings. Strength of cast iron. Brief description of the manufacture of wrought iron. Galvanised and corrugated iron. Tests and strength of wrought iron. Welding steel, hard and mild. Heat treatment of steel. The Bessemer process. Strength of steel, copper, zinc, lead, alloys. Soldering metals.

6. *Paints and Varnishes.*—Ingredients of paint. Litharge. Turpentine. Linseed oil. Maxing paint. Painting new and old work. Wood oil. Coal tar. Distemper varnish. Papering. Putty. Glazing.

B. PRACTICAL WORK.

1. Drawing.

(*a*) Freehand drawing including lettering and details of machines.
(*b*) Drawing from copy and sketch of details of machines.
(*c*) Drawing and estimating of small buildings.

3. Workshop Practice.

(For 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.)

A. Lectures—

(*a*) Lectures on the construction and use of wood-working tools and machinery.
(*b*) Lectures on the structure of wood and the production and preparation of timber.
(*c*) Lectures on furnance and foundry practice and pattern-making.
(*d*) Lectures on machine cutting tools, cutting speeds, machine construction and machine shop methods, followed by lectures and recitations on steel and its treatment in forging and tempering, gear cutting, metal working, machines and their use.
(*e*) Lectures on shop organization. Lectures on labour-saving devices and shop costs.

B. Practice—

Fitting.—Exercises in chipping and filing to straight edge and surface plant. Scrapping. Screwing and tapping. Use of scribing block, surface gauge and squares in marking out work. Machining. Exercises in drilling and boring. Turning with hand and slide lathes. Planing. Slotting. Milling.

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Smithing.—The froge and its tools. Management of fire. Drawing taper, square, and parallel work. Bending, upsetting, twisting, punching, and cutting. Welding and scarfing. Forging, hardening, and tempering tools and springs. Practice in soldering and brazing.

Foundry Work.—Moulders' tools, appliances and materials. The cupola. The brass furnace. Core making. Brench moulding. Blacking, coring and finishing moulds. Vents. gates and risers. Special methods required in bass moulding. Floor moulding. Open sand work.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. Civil Engineering.

A. Lectures—

1. Pure mathematics.
2. Applied mathematics.
3. Building construction.
4. Irrigation and irrigation works.
5. Sanitary and municipal engineering.
6. Roads, railways and bridges,
7. Steam and internal combustion engines.
8. Electric Engineering.
9. Economics.

B. Practical Work—

1. Surveying and mapping.
2. Drawing and estimating.
3. Graphic statics.
4. Workshop practice.
5. Laboratory.

C. Thesis—

This course consists of oral and written reviews of important articles in the Engineering Press. A study of the use of good English as applied to Engineering literature.

A. Lectures.

1. Pure Mathematics.

1. *Integral Calculus.*—Meaning of definite and indefinite integration. Integration of the more frequently occurring functions. Integration by parts. Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction.

Applications to areas and lengths of curves, to volumes and areas of surfaces of revolution to centres of gravity, and moments of inertia.

2. *Elementary Differential Equations.*—Integration of differential equations of the first order and degree. Integration of linear differential equations of the second and higher orders with constant co-efficients.

2. Applied Mathematics.

1. *Graphical and Analytical Statics.*—Determination of the resultant of a system of forces in one plane; forces in hinged structures; movements of forces; couples; centres of gravity. Moments of inertia of areas.

Determination of the resultant of forces not in one plane; forces in parts of a structure not in one plane; force diagrams to determine the forces in the various members of different types of roof trusses and built-up girders due to dead and live loads; curve of inertia; ellipse of inertia and core.

2. *Elastic Theory.*—Stress and strain; tension, compression and shearing stresses; extension, compression and sliding strains; modulus of elasticity and resilience; ties and struts; the effect of the form of the cross section, of the length, and the manner of fixing its ends upon the strength of a strut or pillar; thin vessels subjected to internal fluid pressure; cottered and riveted joints; bending moments, shear forces, and deflection of beams in general; beams and girders fixed at the ends; continuous girders; relation between curvature, slope and deflection; deflection and slope from bending moment diagrams; shearing stresses in beams; deflection due to shear; resilience of beams; combined bending and thrust.

Struts.—The design of struts. Euler, Rankine, Gordon and other formulæ; non-axial loading of struts; struts literally loaded.

Torsion.—Stability of shafts under centrifugal force, combined bending, twisting, and thrust; twisting vibrations in shafts.

Structural Design.—Bridge girders and roof trusses; revitted joints of all classes; masonry dams: retaining walls, not surcharged, and surcharged. Depths of foundations to support a given loading; masonry and metal arches; theory of masonry and brick-work arches

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and of metal arches; with two or three hinges (graphical methods to be employed as much as possible); reinforced concrete; moments of resistence of beams of rectangular and I-section; reinforced concrete columns (approximate theories only will be required.)

Dynamical Theory.—Velocity and accleration; force and motion of bodies having a motion of translation; average force of a blow; energy, work and power; sliding and rolling friction; mechanical advantage; velocity ratio, and mechanical efficiency; dynamics of rotating bodies; centrifugal force; reciprocating motions and vibration, linear and angular; balancing of quick running machinery; vibration.

Hydraulic Theory.—Fluid pressure; changes of pressure and vilocity along the stream lines in fluids in the various parts of a centrifugal pump or turbine. Gauge notches for measuring water. Friction and flow in pipes and channels. The changes in pressure and velocity along and across stream lines water or air. Loss of head along a channel due to change of section and change of direction. Forces set up by the sudden stoppage of flow in a pipe. Rotation in a fluid. Balancing of lifts. Hydraulic ram. Centrifugal pumps. Water turbines Fans. Hydraulic transmission of power. Ship resistence.

Hydraulic Machinery and Appliances.—Force pump Hydraulic press. Hydraulic jack. Hydraulic cranes and lifts. Thompson's jet pump. Venturi and other meters.

3. Building Construction.

1 *Theory and Design of Structures in Wood, Iron, Steel, Masonry, and Earth, including Drawing and Estimating.*—(*a*) *Masonry Structures.*—Foundations. Buildings. Bridges. Retaining walls. Tunnels.

(*b*) *Structures of Iron and Steel.*—Roofs. Bridges. Gates and shutters.

(*c*) Reinforced concrete structures.

2. *Architecture.*—Principal orders. Classic, Gothic, Ionic, Doric, Saracenic and Indo-Saracenic.

4. Irrigation and Irrigation Works.

Storage Works.—Tanks, anicuts, and canals and channels.

Distribution and regulation of water, including drawing and estimating.

5. Sanitary and Municipal Engineering.

Water-Supply.—Storage. Pumping. Filtration and distribution.

2. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—Design and construction of pipes, open drains manholes, flushing tanks and ventilators. Methods of purification and disposal of sewage.

3. Town refuse collection and disposal.

4. *Town Planning.*—Site, Street plan. Allocation and distribution by blocks. Beauty and ornamentation of towns. Housing problems.

6. Roads, Railways and Bridges.

1. *Road Surveys.*—Economics of highway location, drainage, construction and maintenance of earth, gravel and metal roads; road oils; tars; testing road materials.

2. Economic principles of railway location, revision and improvements; determination of gradient; formation and setting out curves; materials, ballast, and rolling stock.

3. Location; foundations; loads on bridges; determination of spans and waterways; abutments; girder and arch bridges; estimating.

7. Steam and Internal Combustion Engines.

Principles of thermodynamics and their application to steam, oil, gas engine and refrigerators.

Boilers and Accessories.—Steam engines, gas engines, and producers. Pumps, air compressors, etc. Indicators and indicated brake horse power. Mechanical and thermal efficiencies.

Fuel.—Coal, wood, charcoal, petroleum, gas, petrol and alcohol, etc.

8. Electrical Engineering.

What we understand by an electric current. The uses to which we may put an electric current. Heating effect. Electric light. Magnetic effect. Transmission of power. Electrolytic effect. The measurement of electricity and magnetism. Electro-magnetic induction. The generator and motor. Elements of electrostatics. High tension effects.

9. Economics.

Efficiency management.
Organisation and control of labour.
System of accounts.
Productive and protective works and their financing.
Drawing up of departmental reports.

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B. PRACTICAL WORK.

1. Surveying and Mapping.

Theodolite, different forms. Uses and adjustments. Setting out curves for railways. Transition curves. Methods of procedure in making large surveys and mapping. Method of map enlargement. Computation of latitude and longitude, and astronomy.

2. Drawing and Estimating.

Design and estimating of buildings and bridges, anicuts, dams, weirs, sluices, aqueducts, locks, etc. Estimates for tanks, etc.

3. Graphic Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces; general conditions of equilibrium of a body under the action of a number of forces; the funicular polygon and its applications; moments of an area and their application.

Reciprocal stress diagrams. Application to determination of stresses in braced structures; effects of variation in loading and bracing of roofs and girders; treatment of wind pressure on roofs and bridges.

Ritter's method of moments, and its application to braced structures. Determination of moments of resistance and inertia, and moduli of sections.

Complete graphical treatment of beam problems; load, shear and bending, and deflection diagrams for any loading.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for beams with supported and fixed ends; continuous girders; dead loads and rolling loads. Counterbracing for live loads. Deflection of beams with various systems of loading.

The three-hinged arch and suspension bridge. Line of pressure in arches and abutments. Stability of retaining walls and masonry dams.

4. Laboratory.

The testing machine and its construction. Testing the strength of materials used in engineering, under various modes of stress, including tension compression, bending, shearing, and twisting. Extensometers. Strength of fastenings, riveted work, belting, timber. Testing of springs. Stress. Strain diagrams. Cement testing, including strength, fineness and specific gravity. Photography.

II. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

A. Lectures—

1. Pure mathematics.
2. Applied mathematics.
3. Mechanics.
4. Machine construction and design.
5. Heat and heat engines.
6. Hydraulic machinery.
7. Power plants.
8. Shop and shop management.
9. Electrical engineering.
10. Economics.

B. Practical work—

1. Drawing and estimating.
2. Graphic statics.
3. Workshop practice.
4. Laboratory.

C. Thesis—

This course consists of oral and written reviews of important articles in the Engineering press. A study of the use of good English as applied to Engineering literature.

A. LECTURES.

1. Pure Mathematics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

2. Applied Mathematics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

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3. Mechanics.

(*a*) Kinematics and pure mechanism. Machine elements and pairs. Links, chains and mechanism. Constrained motion. Translation and rotation and instantaneous centre and centroids. Velocity and acceleration. Diagrams. Virtual motion. Spur wheel trains, cam trains, etc.

(*b*) Friction of rest and motion of lubricated surfaces. Friction in mechanism and efficiency of machines. Ball bearings. Inertia. Forces. Balancing. Gyrostatic action. Effort and resistence. Steadiness. Crank effort. Governors and fly wheels. Torsion.

4. Machine Construction and Design.

Strength of properties of materials used in machines, as cast iron, brass and bronzes. Fastenings, bolts, nuts, keys, and cotteres, rivets and rivetted points, etc.

Bearings.—Form and proportions of bearings. Swivel, thrust footstep, crank, shaft, connecting rod, bearings, etc. Locomotive axle boxes. Ball bearings, roller bearings, etc. Pedestals, hangers, brackets and wall boxes. Different forms of bearing lubricators.

Desings of shafts, journals, couplings, belts and pulleys of various materials. Design of toothed gearing of various kinds. Transmission of power by belts, ropes, etc. Joints and jointing material for prevention of leakage. Pipes and pipe joints.

Design of engine and engine details including connecting rod, crank shaft, bearings, fly wheels, slide valves, etc. Inertia. Area of steam ports. Zeuner's and other valve diagrams. Balancing, valves and valve gears. Different types of boilers and accessories. Typical machine tools.

5. Heat and Heat Engines.

Thermodynamic principles. Joule's law. Carnot's cycle. Perfect heat engine. Expansion of gases. Engine economy by entropy. Temperature analysis.

Air Engines.—Sterling and other forms. Saturated vapors and superheated steam.

Steam Engines.—Simple, compound and multiple expansion types. Condensing and non-condensing steam turbines. Parson, Delaval and other types.

Internal Combustion Engines.—Types and working. Vapouriser and carburettor, combustion chamber, systems of ignition. Construction and working of motor-cars and accessories.

Air compressors and refrigerators. Engine testing.

Fuel.—Coal, wood, charcoal, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol. Gas producers and suction gas plants.

Boilers.—Draughts, stationary, locomotives, marine, water tube and other types. Mountings. Hydraulic testing of boilers. Various types of furnaces.

6. Hydraulic Machinery.

Theory, design and efficiency of pumps. Lift pumps and force pumps. Worthington pumps. Centrifugal and air lift pumps. Pulsometer. Hydraulic press. Hydraulic rams. Turbine and water wheels. Hydraulic cranes. Hydraulic lifts and hydraulic rivetter. Hydraulic transmission power accumulators, etc.

7. Power Plants.

This course enbraces a study of the methods employed for the transmission and measurement of power in machine shops and factories. Prominence is given to matters of efficiency, advantages and disadvantages and conditions of use of the various forms of transmission. Attention is also given to the design of transmission machinery, and to the design, arrangement, and operation of the equipment in power plants.

8. Shop and Shop Management.

Lectures on the arrangement and construction of buildings for manufacturing plants; types of building, methods of roof construction and of lighting and heating plants; arrangement of machinery and installation of cranes and hoists; the organization and management of shops; methods of paying wages; systems of cost accounting and shop book-keeping; specifications and contracts; economics of power generation and transmission; costs of maintenance and operation; losses due to depreciation, interest, etc., and total cost of power per horse power per hour per year, including interest, rent, depreciation, labour, fuel, etc.; lectures illustrated by slides and diagrams.

9. Electrical Engineering.

Vide Civil Engineering.

10. Economics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

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B. PRACTICAL WORK.

1. Drawing and Estimating.

Drawings of machines from sketches, preparation of working drawings from actual measurements of details and complete machines, and design and estimating of simple machines.

2. Graphic Statics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

3. Laboratory.

Mechanical Laboratory.—This course is designed to familiarize the student with the use of instruments used in engineering work and with processes of investigation; also, to give training in accuracy and reliability in securing data and analysing results, and in the conducting and reporting of experimental steam and gas engineering work. The experiments involved include a study of the various auxiliary apparatus used in connection with steam and gas machinery, callibration of instruments such as thermometers, pressure gauges, steam and gas engine indicators, etc , tests of elementary power transmission machinery and friction tests of different types of steam and gas engines.

Steam boiler tests for determining the exporative efficiency of boilers of different types under conditions of ordinary use; the determination of efficiency of steam and power pumps and steam injectors when operated under various conditions.

Tests of simple, compound and triple-expansion engines for the determination of the power developed, the weight of steam used, the interchange of heat between the walls of the cylinder and the contained steam, and the general efficiency of the engine.

Thermal efficiency tests of gas, gasoline and oil engines and automobile motors, tests of gas producers, air compressors and air machinery.

Locomotive tests to determine the indicated and tractive power; steam consumption; boiler temperatures; the quality of the steam delivered by the boiler, and the distribution of the steam in the cylinder. Comparitive tests are made for the purpose of ascertaining conditions most favourable in economy for different loads and speeds.

Photography.

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

A. Lectures—

1. Pure mathematics.
2. Applied mathematics.
3. Hydraulics.
4. Thermodynamics.
5. Mechanism.
6. Power plants.
7. Electrical engineering.
8. Alternating current theory.
9. Electrical design.
10. Economics.

B. Practical work—

1. Drawing and estimating.
2. Workshop practice.
3. Laboratory.

C. Thesis—

This course consists of oral and written reviws of important articles in the Engineering Press; a study of the use of good English as applied to Engineering literature.

A. LECTURES.

1. Pure Mathematics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

2. Applied Mathematics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

3. Hydraulics.

Hydrostatic pressure. Flow of water through orifices, pipes, open channels and over weirs. Hydraulic motors. Principles and practice of water-power development. Theory of impulse wheels and turbines.

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4. Thermodynamics.

The course embraces a study of thermal capacities, the laws of thermodynamics, the thermodynamics of gases, saturated vapours and superheated steam; the application of the laws of thermodynamics to the steam engine; and a study of steam engine economy by entropy temperature analysis and of the types and efficiencies of gas engines, air compressors and refrigerating machines.

5. Mechanism.

Under this head are studied the principles underlying the action of the elementary combinations of which all machines are composed; the communication of motion by gear wheels, belts, cams and link-work; the various means of producing definite changes of velocity and the principles of epicyclic trains, parallel and quick return motions.

6. Power Plants.

This course consists of a study of fuels, their combustion under steam boilers, and the principles and operation of gas producers. The various types of boilers and boiler room equipment are studied and problems involving the power and efficiency of power plants considered The common types of steam engines, steam turbines and gas engines are studied in detail as to the principles involved in their construction and operation.

7. Electrical Engineering.

There will be three courses of lectures in electrical engineering. These will cover the fundamental theory of the magnetic, electric, and electro-static circuits and its application to direct current machinery; and the fundamental principles of transmission and distribution of power

8. Alternating Current Theory.

There will be two courses of lectures in alternating current theory which will cover theory of alternating current machines and circuits.

9. Electrical Design.

There will be two courses of lectures in electrical design. These will cover fundamental theory of direct and alternating current machinery as applied to design. The work is taken up in the following order:—

1. Electro-magnets for lifting purposes,
2. Direct current generators and motors,
3. Alternating current generators and motors,
4. Rotary convertors, and
5. Transformers.

These are also intended to give practice in actual designing of electrical machinery. Each student is required to make calculation for at least three electrical machines comprised under the following heads:—

1. Polyphase generator or motors,
2. Synchronous convertor,
3. Induction motor or transformer.

10. Economics.

Vide Civil Engineering.

B. Practical Work.

1. Drawing and Estimating.

Drawings of machines from sketches; preparation of working drawings from actual measurements of details and complete machines; and design and estimating of simple machines.

2. Laboratory.

There will be two courses in mechanical laboratory practice and three in electrical laboratory work.

Mechanical Laboratory.—This course is designed to familiarize the student with the use of instruments used in engineering work and with processes of investigation; also to give training in accuracy and reliability in securing data and analysing results, and in the conducting and reporting of experimental steam and gas engineering work. The experiments involved include, a study of the various auxiliary apparatus used in connection with steam and gas machinery, calibration of instruments such as thermometers, pressure gauges, steam and gas engine indicators, etc., tests of elementary power transmission machinery and friction tests of different types of steam and gas engines.

Electrical Laboratory.—This includes elementary experiments involving calibrations of instruments, practical testing of dynamoes, motors, transformers, incandescent lamps, arc lamps and other forms of electrical apparatus; and experiments with alternating current in circuits containing capacity and self-induction.

Photography.

Certificate Course Third Year.

A. Lectures—

1. Elementry applied mathematics.
2. Descriptive engineering.

B. Practical work—

1. Surveying.
2. Drawing and estimating.

Elementary Appiled Mathematics.

Statics.—Forces acting at a point. Representation of a force. Measurement of a force. Resultant of forces. Parallelogram and triangle of forces. Lami's theorem. Polygon of forces. Composition and resolution of forces. Equilibrium of forces impressed on a particle. Parallel forces. Moments. Couples. General conditions of a rigid body acted on by forces in one plane. Centre of gravity. Machines such as the lever, the pulley, systems of pulleys. The inclined plane. The wheel and axle. The common balance. The steel yards and the screw. Friction, its laws. Limiting friction. Angle of friction.

Dynamics.—Fundamental quantities and methods of measurement. Spherometer. Micrometer screw. Vernier. Speed. Velocity. Triangle and polygon of velocities. Component and resultant velocities. Change of velocity and acceleration. Parallelogram of acceleration. Composition and resolution of velocities. Relative velocity. Angular velocity. Acceleration of falling bodies. Motion under gravity. Motion on a smooth plane Graphic methods. Laws of motion. Atwood machine. Mass and momentum. Work and energy. Conservation of energy. Circular motion and simple harmonic motion. Pendulum, simple and compound. Impact. Conservation of momentum. Moment of inertia and radius of gyration.

Hydrostatics, Applied Mechanics including Strength of Materials.—Stress, strain, elasticity and properties of materials used in engineering.

(*a*) Definitions. Intensity of stress. Elasticity. Modulus of elasticity. Elastic limit. Ultimate strength. Resilience. Permanent strength. Fatigue of materials. Factor of safety. Working stress. Behaviour of materials under tension, compression and shear.

(*b*) Design of rivetted joints.

(*c*) Strength of cylinders (thin) subjected to internal pressure.

Application of Statics to Structures.

(*a*) Definition of a structure; simple and compound structures.

(*b*) Beams; bending moment and shearing force. Load.

(*c*) Strength of struts and columns.

(*d*) Principle of graphic statics. Application to roofs, bridges, and structures, and cranes, (Jib). Graphic, determination of the centre of pressure and resultant pressure, etc., of surfaces exposed to fluid pressure and their application to the design of dams, etc.

(*e*) Simple shear and torsion. Strength of shafts.

Hydrostatics.—The three states of matter and their general properties. Properties of fluids. Perfect fluid. Gaseous and liquid fluids. Compressibility of fluids. Viscous fluids. Free surface of fluids. Fluid pressure. Pascal's law of fluids. Transmission of fluids pressure. Principle of the Hydraulic press. Thrusts due to fluid pressure on plane and curved surface. Centre of pressure and total pressure; their determination graphically (to be done fully in graphical statics). Thrusts due to pressure of fluids on bodies wholly or partially immersed. Principle of Archimedes. Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies. Syphon and principles involved in the various pumps such as lift, force, centrifugal pumps and jet pumps, etc.

1. *Hydraulics.*—Discharge from orifices and notches. Small orifices. Velocity of discharge. Co-efficients of velocity. Contraction and discharge. Rectangular orifice and notch. Triangular notch. Velocity of approach. Submerged and partly submerged orifices. Submerged notch.

2. Practical cases. Tank weirs. Drowned weirs. Gauging weirs. Anicuts. Sluices, head, under lock and tank. Modules.

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3. Flow in pipes. Fluid friction. Velocity in pipes. Virtual slope. Discharge. Inclination of pipes. Pipes not running full.

4. Flow in channels. Sections for channels. Co-efficients. Discharge of channels. Practical data. Channels of minimum border. Falls.

5. Rivers. Cross sections. Measurement of velocity and discharge. Flood discharge from catchment bases. Bends. Rigime of rivers.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Pumps, lift pumps and force pumps. Worthington pumps, centrifugal and air lift pumps. Pulsometer.

Descriptive Engineering.

Mechanical Engineering.—Properties of steam. Boilers and boiler fittings. General description and management of Cornish, Lancashire, vertical, locomotives and water tube boilers, feed water heaters, economizers, superheaters and other accessories and mountings.

Steam engine parts. The cylinder, slide valve, the piston stuffing box, kinds of packing crank shaft, eccentrics, cross heads guides, connecting rod, bearings, lubrication, cocks and valves, engine accessories such as condensers, air and circulating pumps, fly wheel and governors.

Internal combustion engines. (General principles.)

Civil Engineering.—Roads, buildings and bridges.

Karpur Shrinivasrav,
M. Shama Rao,
V. Rangasamy Iyengar.

24th April 1917.

No. C. 26-7—Edn. 135-16, dated 9th June 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 4489, dated 29th March 1917, from the Registrar, Mysore University, submitting for sanction the budget estimates of the Mysore University for 1917-18, with an explanatory memorandum

Order No. C. 26-7—Edn. 135-16, dated Camp Mysore, 9th June 1917.

The abstract estimates of receipts and expenditure of the University for 1917-18, as passed by the Senate are as follows :—

Budget Head	Items of receipt	As proposed for 1917-18
	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I	Grant from Government.	
	(*a*) Direction—	
	1. Office	1,33,812
	2. Miscellaneous	46,600
	(*b*) Colleges—	
	1. Maharaja's College	1,19,480
	2. Central College	2,38,264
	3. Teachers' College	15,600
	(*c*) Scholarships	17,000
	(*d*) Hostels	3,600
	(*e*) University Press	50,000
	(*f*) Construction and repairs	3,50,000
	(*g*) Miscellaneous	20,000
	Total Grant ...	9,94,356
II	Grants from Private Bodies and Corporations.	
III	Fees realised in Colleges	20,000
IV	Examination fees	6,000
V	Fees for registration of graduates	250
VI	Interest on investment	3,600
VII	Other miscellaneous receipts	... ..
	(*a*) Sale proceeds of University publications	150
	(*b*) Miscellaneous	50
	Total I to VII ...	10,24,406
	Opening Balance	22,288
	Grand Total ...	10,46,694
	EXPENDITURE.	
I	Direction.	
	(*a*) Vice-Chancellor's Honorarium	12,000
	(*b*) Registrar	15,600

No. C. 26-7—Edn. 135-16, dated 9th June 1917.

Budget grant	Items of expenditure	As proposed for 1917-18
		Rs.
	(c) Office establishment	.....
	1. Clerical	6,936
	2. Menial	1,776
	3. Temporary	500
	(d) Travelling allowance	25,000
	(e) Furniture	60,000
	(f) Contingency	2,000
	(g) Printing charges	2,000
	(h) Stationery	8,000
	Total ...	1,33,812
II	Colleges.	
	(a) Arts Colleges	3,57,744
	(b) Teachers' College	15,600
III	University Library	33,000
IV	Scholarships.	
	(a) Arts	11,000
	(b) Research	6,000
V	Extension work	5,000
VI	Publication Bureau	5,000
VII	Examinations	8,000
VIII	Grants to Hostels	3,600
IX	Two Directors of Physical culture	3,600
X	University Press	50,000
XI	Construction and repairs	3,50,000
XII	Miscellaneous unforeseen charges	20,000
	Total I to XII ..	10,02,356
	Closing balance	44,338
	Grand Total ...	10,46,694

After consideration of the requirements of the University for the coming year, Government are pleased to fix the grant to the University for the year 1917-18 at 5 lakhs. The estimated balance on 1st July 1917 of the University fund being Rs. 2,90,000, the amount at the disposal of the University for expenditure during 1917-18 will be Rs. 7,90,000.

In order to bring the total expenditure for the year within the said amount, the provision in respect of buildings (Rs. 3,50,000) and furniture (Rs. 60,000) may be reduced from Rs. 4,10,000 to Rs. 2,06,000. If any further readjustments are considered desirable within the limit sanctioned, they may be proposed for approval.

With these observations, the budget estimates of the Mysore University for 1917-18 are sanctioned as per details given in the accompanying statement.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

No. C. 26-7—Edn. 135-16, dated 9th June 1917.

EXPLANATORY MEMO ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR 1917-18.

The State grant for 1916-17 on account of the University amounted to Rs. 7,44,766 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Provision made in the Civil Budget on account of Arts Colleges	1,95,046
(*b*) Provision made in the Civil Budget on account of Scholarships	6,120
(*c*) Provision made in the Civil Budget on account of College Hostels at Rs. 150 each	3,600
(*d*) Additional lump sum grant	1,90,000
(*e*) Grant in the P. W. D. Budget on account of University Buildings	3,50,000
Total ...	7,44,766

This grant has been allotted under different budget heads on the basis of the details given in the State Budget and Appendix II. B, of the Draft Scheme for the University. A sum of Rs. 4,000 having recently been sanctioned by Government on account of furniture immediately required for the Maharaja's College and College Hostel out of the P. W. grant, increased provision is shown under grants for Colleges and Hostels, the provision under "Construction and Repairs" being proportionately reduced.

(2) The State grant for 1917-18 is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 9,85,006* mainly to provide for several new items of expenditure. The chief variations are explained below:—

1. *Direction:*—

(*b*) Registrar—Excess of Rs. 9,600 due to provision on the basis of actuals.

(*d*) Office Establishment—Rs. 2,634 due to necessity for a revision of the present scale.

(*e*) Travelling Allowance—Rs. 15,000 based on the actuals for six months during the current year.

(*f*) Furniture—Rs. 60,000 on account of furniture for new buildings.

(*i*) Stationery—A small sum of Rs. 500 is proposed under this head as the supply will continue to be free pending further orders of Government.

II Arts Colleges:—

The details are furnished in Statements III and IV. The chief items which have to be provided for are:—

	Rs.
Additional staff	35,000 in round figures.
Commerce Course	19,000 do.
Engineering Course	90,000 do.

Except the provision of Rs. 4,800 on account of a Professor of Kannada, and a few other minor items, all the rest are based on the recommendations of the University Council.

V. Scholarships (a) Arts:—

The increased provision of Rs. 11,000 is based on the Council's recommendations regarding the Scheme of Scholarship in the University.

The other items call for no remarks.

THOS. DENHAM,
Registrar.

27th February 1917.

*Raised to Rs. 9,94,356 by the University Council.

No. C. 26-7—Edn. 135-16, dated 9th June 1917.

APPENDIX.

I. A. Abstract estimate of Receipts of the University of Mysore for 1917-18.

Budget head	Items	Amount
		Rs.
I	Opening Balance for 1917-18	2,90,000
II	Grant from Government	5,00,000
III	Grant from private bodies and corporations ...	...
IV	Fees realized in Colleges	20,000
V	Examination fees	6,000
VI	Fees for Registration of Graduates	250
VII	Interest on investment	3,600
VIII	Other miscellaneous receipts—	
	(*a*) Sale proceeds of University Publications ...	150
	(*b*) Miscellaneous	50
	Total ...	8,20,050

I. B. Abstract of Expenditure.

I	Direction—	
	(*a*) Vice-Chancellor's Honorarium	12,000
	(*b*) Registrar	15,600
	(*c*) Librarian	1,800
	(*d*) Office establishment	5,988
	(*e*) Travelling allowance	25,000
	(*f*) Contingency	2,000
	(*g*) Printing charges	2,000
	(*h*) Stationery	8,000
	(*i*) Lumpsum for revision of establishment of the University office and for temporary appointments	3,224
II	Colleges	3,49,304
III	University Library	33,000
IV	Scholarships	17,000
V	Extension work	5,000
VI	Publication Bureau	5,000
VII	Examinations	8,000
VIII	Grants to Hostels	3,600
IX	Lump sum provision on account of University buildings, Press, furniture and miscellaneous and other unforeseen charges	3,13,534
	Total I to IX ...	8,10,050
	Closing Balance	10,000
	Total ...	8,20,050

II. Direction. Details of the office establishment of the Mysore University.

(*a*) Clerical Establishment—	
Manager (150), Clerks (70), (50), (30), Typists 2 (30)...	4,320
(*b*) Menial Establishment—	
Mutchi (15), Jamadar (16), Duffedar (12) Peons 11 (8 to 10)	1,668
(*c*) Lump sum provision—	
(a) On account of the revision of the Office Establishment	2,724
(b) Temporary Establishment	500
Total ...	9,212

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III. Details of the Establishment of the Maharaja's College.

Budget head	Items				Amount
	Arts Course.				
	Tutorial.				Rs.
I	A. English—				
	Professor	(500—50—1,000)	...	...	7,200
	Do	(500—50—1,000)	..	...	6,000
	Assistant Professor	(200—20—300)	...	...	3,600
	Do	175	...	...	2,100
	Tutors (2)	75	...	...	1,800
	B. History and Economics—				
	Professor	(500—50—1,000)	...	...	10,800
	Do	Do	...	...	9,000
	Do	Do	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Professor	(200—20—300)	...	...	3,360
	Do	175	...	...	2,100
	Lecturer	(75—10—125)	...	...	1,500
	Tutors (2)	75	...	...	1,800
	Assistant Professor	175	...	...	2,100
	C. Philosophy—				
	Professor	400	...	...	4,800
	Assistant Professor	200—20—300	...	...	2,400
	Tutor	75	...	...	900
	D. Sanskrit—				
	Professor	(400—50—700)	...	...	4,800
	Assistant Professor	350	...	..	4,200
	Pandit	(45—3—60) plus 20 P. A.		..	960
	Lecturer for Kannada and Sanskrit translation		175	...	2,100
	Tutor	75	...	...	900
	E. Kannada—				
	Pandits	2 (45—3—60), (40—3—45)		...	1,044
	F. Telugu—				
	Pandit	30—3—45	...	...	360
	G. Persian—				
	Lecturer	(75—10—125)	...	...	1,020
	Munshi	(45—3—60)	...	...	684
	H. Gymnastic Instructor	(20—2—40)	...	...	384
	Establishment—				
	Clerks (30—½—40), (30), (20), Librarians (40), (30)		...	...	1,920
	Menial Maid servant (15), Waterman (8), Head peon (9), Peons 7 (8), 2 (7), Gardener (6) Sweepers (7), (5)		...	...	1,440
II	Principal's allowance	200	...	...	2,400
III	Travelling allowance		...	...	750
IV	Library		..	...	2,500
V	Prizes		...	...	250
VI	Excursion charges		..	...	500
VII	Watering the grounds of the College			...	180
VIII	Furniture		...	...	1,000
IX	Contingency—				
	(a) Electric power		...	...	100
	(b) Office expenses		...	...	400
	(c) Clothing to menials		...	...	150
	(d) Typewriter		...	...	450
			Total	...	93,952

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III. Details of the Establishment of the Maharaja's College—concld.

Budget head	Items	Amount
X	Commerce Course—	Rs.
	Salaries—	
	1. Professor (500—50—1,000)	6,000
	2. Assistant Professor (200—20—300)	2,400
	3. Establishment—	
	Clerk (25), peons 2 (8)	492
	4. Library and other equipment	10,000
	Total Commerce ...	18,892
XI	Lump sum grant	6,636
	Grand Total ...	1,19,480
	IV. Details of the Establishment of the Central College.	
I	A. English—	
	Professors (3) (500 -50—1,000)	22,800
	Tutor 1 (75—10—125)	900
	B. Mathematics—	
	Professor (500—50—1,000)	9,600
	Assistant Professors 2 (200—20—300)	5,520
	Demonstrator (150)	1,800
	C. Physics—	
	Professor (500—50—1,000)	10,800
	Assistant Professors (350), (200—20—300), (175) ...	9,900
	Demonstrator (75—10—125)	1,020
	Extra Demonstrator (70)	840
	D. Chemistry—	
	Professor (500—50—1,000)	9,600
	Assistant Professor (350), (175)	6,300
	Demonstrator (75—10—125)	1,260
	Extra Demonstrator (70)	840
	E. Geology—	
	Professor (500— 50—1,000)	10,200
	Assistant Professor (200—20—300)	2,400
	Demonstrator (75—10—125)	1,500
	F. Natural Science—	
	Professor (400—50—700)	4,800
	Assistant Professor (200—20—300)	3,120
	Demonstrator (Botany 150) (Zoology 150) ...	3,600
	Extra Demonstrator in Zoology (70)	840
	G. Sanskrit—	
	Assistant Professor (200—20—300)	3,360
	H. Kannada—	
	Tutor (75—10—125)	900
	Pandit (45—3—60)	540
	I. Telugu—	
	Pandit (30—3—45) plus Rs. 20 P. A.	780
	J. Persian—	
	Munshi (30—3—45)	540
	K. Gymnastic Instructor (20—2—40)	384
	L. Allowance to Mathematics Demonstrator for doing Tamil work (15)	180
	M. Establishment—	
	Clerical—	
	Clerks (40) (30) (25)	1,140
	Librarians (40) (30)	840
	Store-keeper (30—2—40)	456

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IV. Details of the Establishment of the Central College—concld.

Budget head	Items	Amount
		Rs.
	Mechanic (50—4—70)	744
	Printer (15—2½—20)	240
	Carpenter (30)	360
	Menial—	
	Store-keeper (12—1—20)	168
	Taxidermist (12—1—16)	192
	Physics Laboratory Attendant (8—1—18) ...	156
	Do (8—1—15) ..	120
	Do (8—1—12) ...	96
	Chemistry Laboratory attendant (8—1—18) ...	144
	Do (12—1—20) ...	180
	Do (8—1—15) ..	144
	Library attendant (8—1—12)	144
	Daffedar (10)	120
	House peon (9)	108
	Class peons 3 (8)	288
	Waterman (5½)	66
	Gardeners (8) (7)	180
	Sweeper (7) Scavenger (7)	168
	Attendant 7 (9)	756
II	Principal's allowance (200)	2,400
III	Travelling allowance	750
IV	Library	4,500
V	Prizes	400
VI	Laboratory and apparatus	6,000
VII	Excursion charges	500
VIII	Furniture	2,500
IX	Contingencies—	
	(*a*) Electric power	1,220
	(*b*) Office expenses	400
	(*c*) Clothing to menials	200
	Total ...	1,39,904
	Provision for appointment of an additional attender for Geology	120
	Engineering Course.	
	Salaries—	
	Professor (500—50—1,000)	
	Assistant Professor 4 (250—25—400)	
	Two Instructors (100—5—150), (150—10—250) ...	22,400
	Mechanics 2 (60)	
	Establishment (lump sum)	2,400
	Equipment	50,000
	Workshop, Library, etc.	15,000
	Total ...	89,800
	Grand Total ...	2,29,824